

Nov. 17 '20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

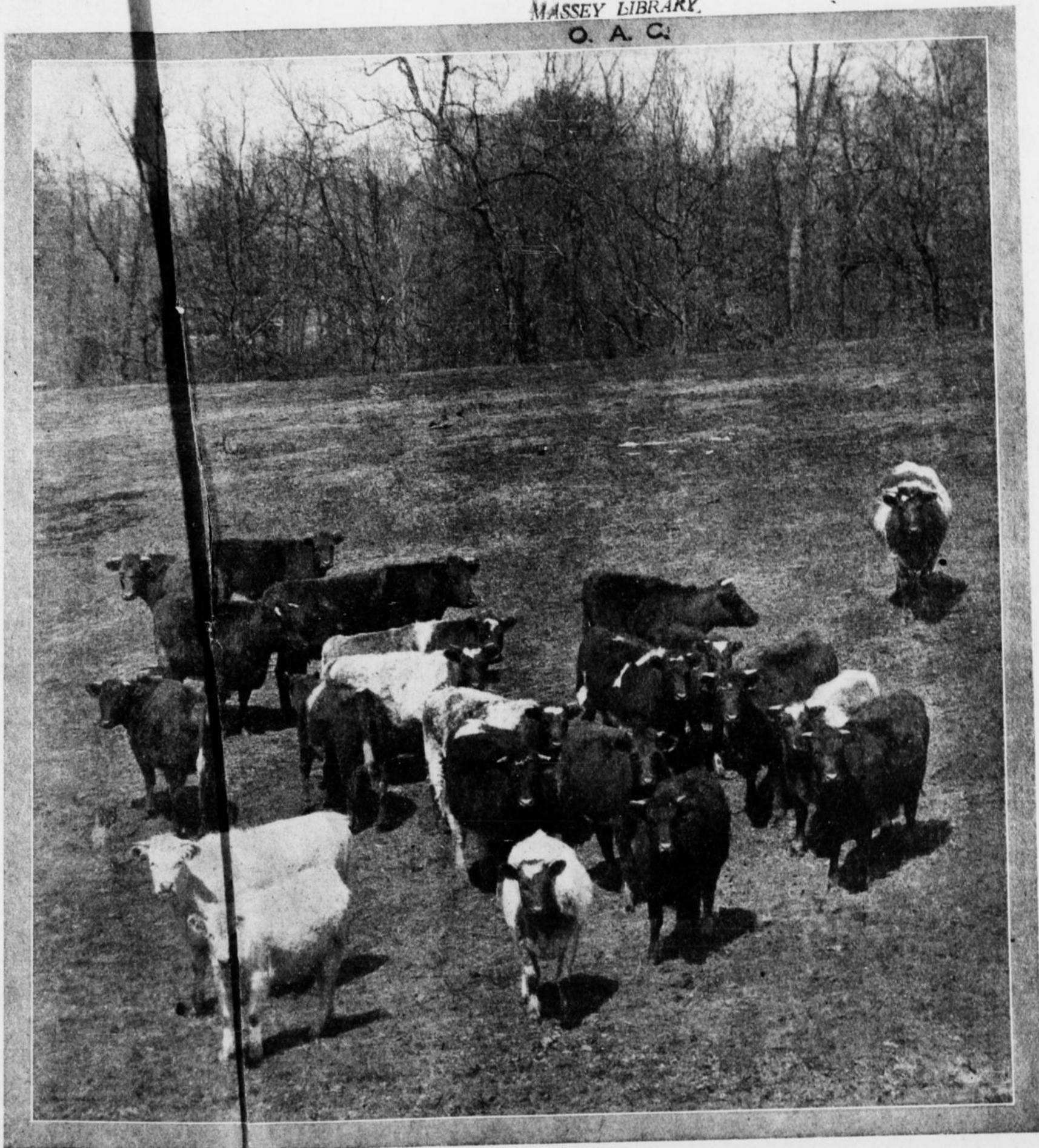
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Winnipeg Man.

November 17, 1920

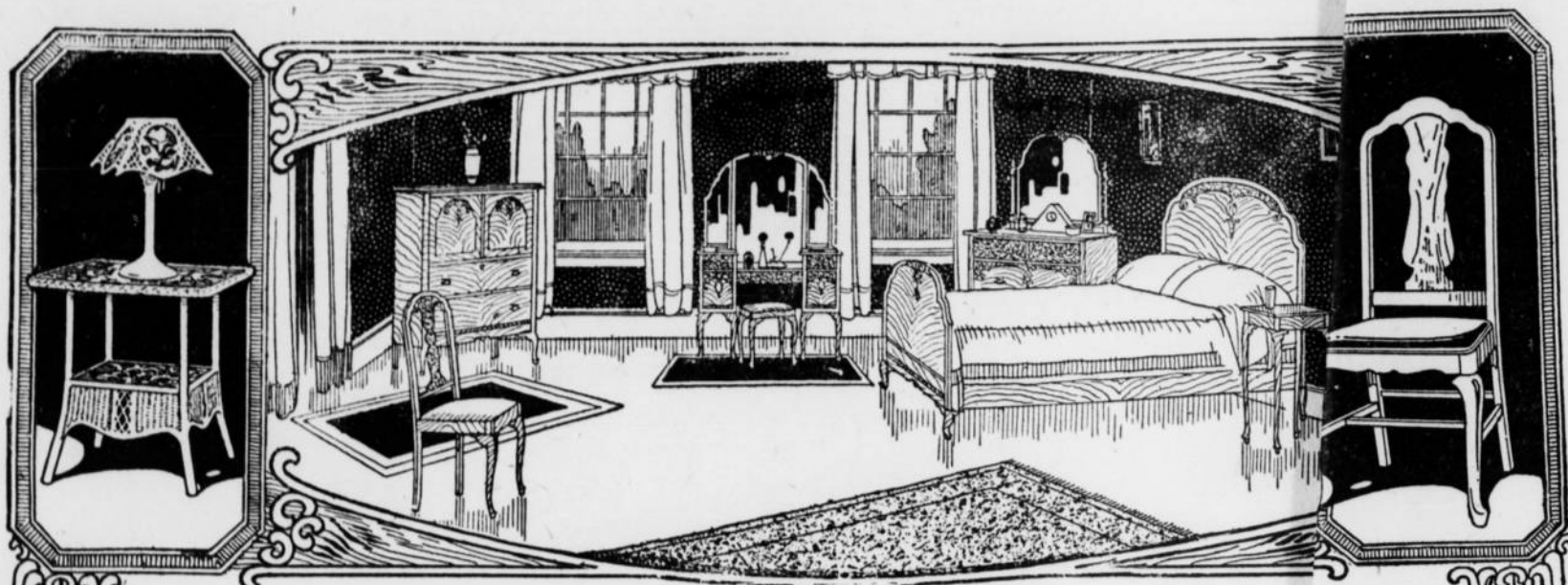
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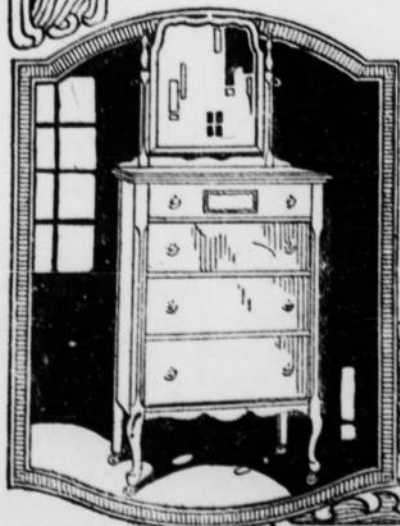
Every advance in refinement and culture, every improvement in the home surroundings, every influence that raises the standards of home-life, makes the nation that much finer and stronger.

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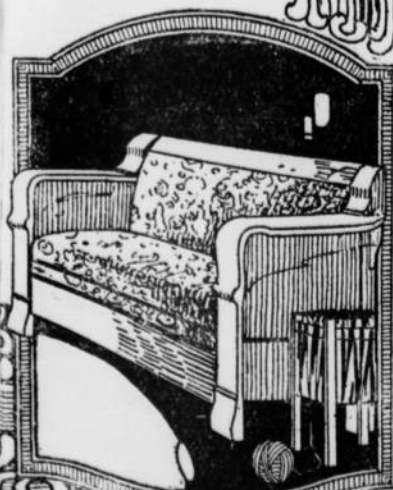
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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November 17, 1920

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Alex. McCurdy Shot and Killed

Alex. McCurdy, provincial morality officer for Manitoba, formerly a prominent farmer of Sanford, Man., a pioneer in the Grain Growers movement, and for many years prominent in temperance and moral reform work in the province, was fatally shot by a desperado while conducting a search for illicit liquor in the Stockyards Hotel, St. Boniface, in the early morning of November 11. Two provincial constables who accompanied him were also shot, one probably fatally.

The late Mr. McCurdy was a well-known figure among the farmers of Manitoba. He came West over 30 years ago, and for many years farmed successfully in the Red River Valley. He was one of the first members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and was also a pioneer shareholder in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. While farming he was a frequent contributor to the agricultural press.

Fourteen years ago he moved to Winnipeg, where he engaged in building and contracting. He became greatly interested in the work of social reform, particularly in the cause of temperance, and two years ago was appointed chief morality inspector for the province. In this capacity it was his duty to assist in locating illicit liquor dealers, and it was while conducting a search in the Stockyards Hotel, in the discharge of his duty as morality inspector, that he met his death.

Mr. McCurdy was a man of great personal courage. He always refused to carry arms, declaring that he would rather be shot himself than shoot another man. He had been successful in running many unlawful liquor dealers to earth in his work in the enforcement of the Manitoba Temperance Act.

Mr. McCurdy was a prominent layman of the Presbyterian Church. He was also greatly in demand as a political campaign speaker. He is survived by his widow, who is the daughter of a pioneer of the Sanford district, and two brothers, Wesley, of Winnipeg, and James, farmer, of Herbert, Sask. The body was taken to Sanford for burial.

Drury and Crerar to Speak in Winnipeg

Hon. E. C. Drury, premier of Ontario, and Hon. T. A. Crerar will address a mass meeting in Winnipeg in the early part of December. This will be the first of a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the United Farmers of Manitoba at various places throughout the province during the winter months in support of the New National Policy Party.

London, November 11.—(Canadian Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons tonight that arrangements had been made to hold a meeting of prime ministers of the Empire in June, 1921.

Mr. Page Croft asked if an undertaking could be given that no decision would be come to regarding such questions as Mesopotamia until the premiers had met.

Premier Lloyd George replied that such a proceeding would be quite impossible. He said: "The expense, after all, is not on the Empire, but on Great Britain."

The premier added that the question of holding the premiers' meeting at Ottawa had been under discussion.

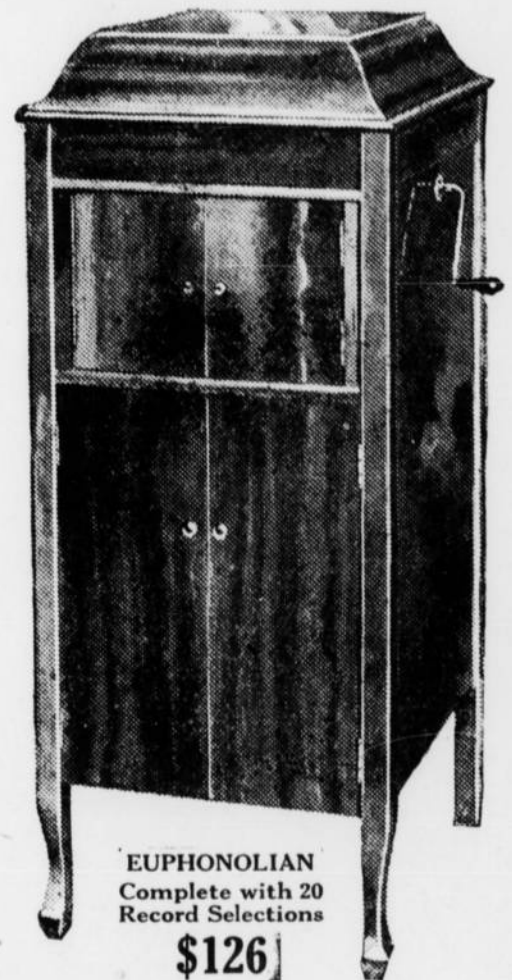
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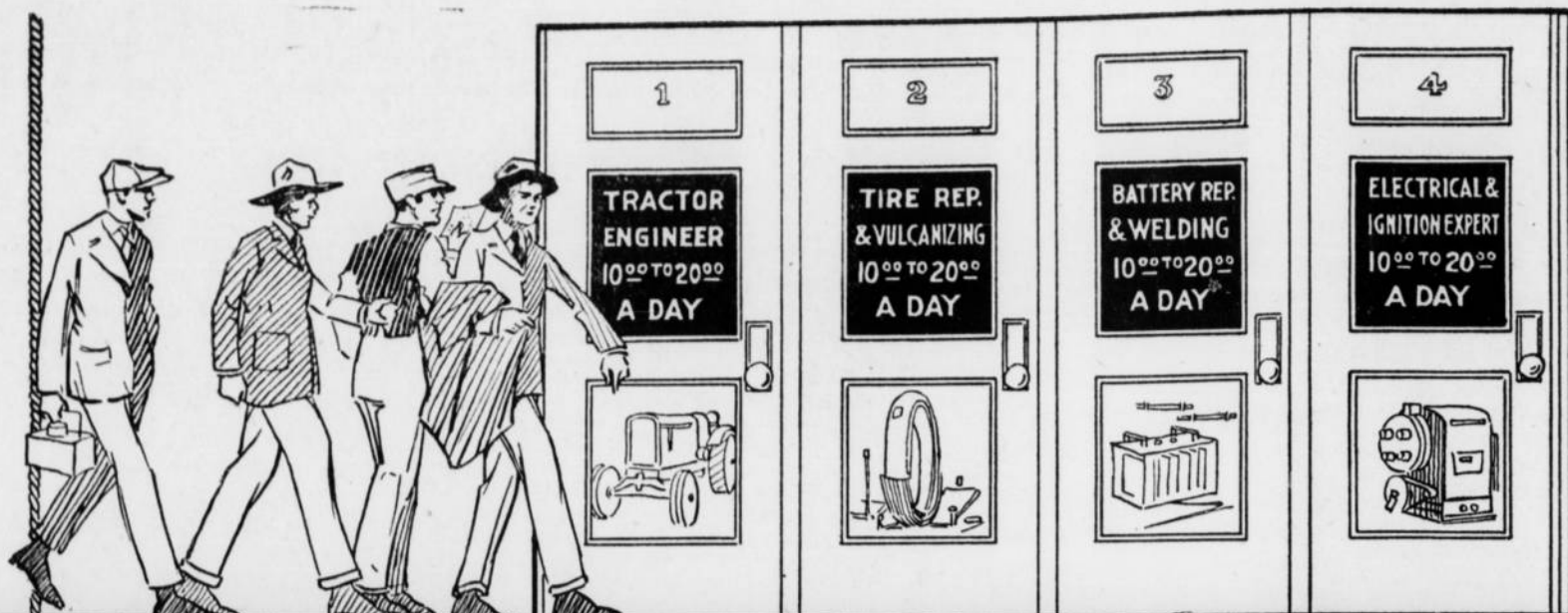
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 17, 1920

Farmers and Income Tax

A dispatch from Ottawa says that there is a big demand from the farmers for the farmers' account books supplied by the Commission of Conservation. This is a good sign, and indicates that the farmers are making an effort to get down to brass tacks, so to speak, in the conduct of their business and to find out just exactly what farming means from the financial standpoint.

That doughty protectionist, Sir John Willison, has expressed the opinion that inasmuch as the farmers were getting about \$1,000,000,000 this year for their crops they should pay more in income taxes than they have been paying. Sir John is among those who delight in picturing the farmer rolling in wealth, and dodging all his obligations to creditors and the government alike. It is unfortunate that we have not the systematic surveys of agricultural conditions that are being made in the United States from which an estimate might be made of the real responsibility of agriculture in the matter of the income tax. A survey made by the Agricultural Departments of the states of Kansas and Iowa, showed that wheat growing in those states in 1919 was on the average a losing proposition. The department at Washington recently made public the results of a survey in Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio, from which it appears that, in Indiana, the farmer during the last seven years has made an average wage of \$558. That is what he made after allowing five per cent. on his investment and giving his family what they produced for family use. In 1918, when prices were at the highest, the income of the Indiana farmer, on the average, was about \$100 a month. In Wisconsin the seven-year average of labor income was \$408, and in Ohio the average was \$276, with a return of 4.6 per cent. on the investment. The average of food, fuel and house rent for the Ohio farm was \$359 a year. "Though farm incomes in most cases showed a marked increase during the years 1916-1918," says the report, "these increases are more apparent than real in view of the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar."

The most complete survey that we have for the prairie provinces is the census of 1916, which takes in the big crop year 1915. According to that census the value of field crops per farm in the three provinces was: Manitoba, \$2,019; Saskatchewan, \$2,586; Alberta, \$1,406. The average size of the farm for the three provinces may be put at 320 acres (the census gives 335 acres). The addition to these figures of livestock and dairying returns would not make a difference of more than \$250 per farm. The figures, of course, cover gross values, and therefore, to get the net return to the farmer it is necessary to deduct all his expenses, including seed and feed for his stock, and the wages of hired help. The average value per farm for the three provinces is given as approximately \$10,000, that is, the average farm represents an investment of that amount. If five per cent. be allowed for investment it may safely be said that on the average the farmers in the three prairie provinces in 1915 did not receive for their labor and management, more than the farmers of Wisconsin or Ohio, and despite the high prices of the last three years, it is exceedingly questionable if the average farmer has received enough income to put him in the income-tax-paying class. Certainly the man on a half-section does not, in ordinary circumstances, except he be a single man, re-

ceive an income that would make him liable to the income tax. On the other hand there are, of course, men with big farms who do make enough, and it is up to the department to get after those men. When Sir John Willison makes an assertion which amounts to a charge that the farmers as a whole are dodging their tax obligations, he should be prepared to support it with something like tangible evidence. It is true enough that the agricultural produce of the country represents an enormous value, but who gets it? Money in farming? Yes, but mainly for those who handle what the farmer has produced. There is money in stock—for the packers; there is money in wheat—for the grain dealers; there is money in wool—for the textile manufacturers. An enormous wealth is created out of what is produced from the land, but the man on the land gets the least of it. If Sir John Willison knows better let him produce the proof.

More Meighen Mistakes

Canada's prime minister has developed quite a passion for making reckless and exaggerated statements. His exploits in the East in that respect are notorious; in the West he is not quite so truculent, but he is just as careless about the truth. At Chilliwack, he affirmed that he was no friend of the "big interests" and that "big business" was taxed higher in Canada than in any other country in the world. Canada, he further asserted, has the lowest tariff in the world.

It is perhaps needless to say that Mr. Meighen submitted no evidence in support of these assertions; his audiences had to take his say-so for the proof, and he was in a position to ignore any demand for more substantial proof. Compared with the United States wealth gets off pretty easy in this country. Take railroads for example. In 1917 railroads in the United States whose earnings exceeded \$1,000,000, paid taxes amounting to \$215,146,471, equivalent to \$972 per mile of road. The property of the C.P.R. is exempt from all taxation. Last year the U.S. federal government received \$93,030,262 from a tax on the capital stock of corporations and \$103,628,104 from a graduated tax on the estates of deceased persons. Perhaps Mr. Meighen will say what taxes are imposed on the wealth of this country that correspond with these of the United States? Great Britain has a mortgage tax on corporations in lieu of the inheritance tax; there is no such tax in Canada. Our Excess Profits Tax is not nearly as heavy as that of Great Britain, and neither is our Income Tax except upon incomes over about \$250,000. Italy has imposed a special tax on war wealth, and Germany is trying a special levy on capital; these are charges on "big business" which Canada has never even discussed, let alone imposed.

In his speech at Colchester Mr. Meighen stated that we had a tariff at the present time of 23 per cent. on dutiable goods, and "approximately 15 per cent. on all goods imported dutiable and free." This is what Mr. Meighen calls "the lowest tariff in the world." According to the figures of the United States Department of Commerce the average ad valorem duties on dutiable goods imported into the United States in 1919 was 21.17 per cent., and on all goods imported, dutiable and free, the average rate was 6.20 per cent. On neither dutiable imports nor on all imports, therefore, is the Canadian tariff on the average as low as that of the United States. Nor is the Canadian tariff

as low as the tariff of Holland or Belgium (before the war) or Denmark. If the rate be taken for all goods dutiable and free it is among the highest, not the lowest, of the world's tariffs, being higher than even high-protectionist France before the war. The trouble with Mr. Meighen seems to be that he is doing too much talking and too little thinking.

A Fruitless Conference

The international financial conference which has just been held in Brussels in connection with what for want of a better name has been called "reconstruction" in Europe, was, in the main, a dismal failure. With central Europe industrially paralysed and millions starving, this body of experts in finance talked and talked, and finally shoved the responsibility on to special committees which will also probably talk and get nowhere. There was not a man in the conference with an idea that was worth anything; every one of them essayed the stupid task of trying to deal with an abnormal condition by normal methods. From the "tried and tested" methods of the past they would not depart. Always in their minds the idea was dominant that the principles, or rather methods of finance with which they were all familiar, furnished the one and only safe approach to the problems they had been called together to solve. It was inevitable that they would arrive at no real solution. The task before them demanded boldness and a radical departure from established methods; it was met with timidity and conservatism. Let us have complete free trade, declared one delegate, but free trade was too much for the most of them although it is apparent that if Europe is to be fed and placed on its feet, there must be the fullest freedom for the exchange of goods. The conference really showed that Europe is as much as ever in the grip of interests that have more regard for wealth than life, and who know how to play upon all those false passions that make nations enemies instead of friends. And so finance triumphs yet over humanism and Europe's millions may starve, and disease and rapine stalk through the land because men have not learned the lesson of the war, and have not realized that the winning of it meant something more than defeat of the German army. Europe will never be "reconstructed" on a strictly business, cent per cent basis. The primary requisite is trust, and trust is the last thing in the minds of financial experts, while the statesmen are too much at variance to evolve any co-operative plan of help. Poland is spending about 25 times as much on war as on national "reconstruction," and her feudal militarists have the backing of the French militarists, who rejoice at the suggestion of an international cancelling of war debts while keeping all Europe practically at war with Russia, because of Russia's debts to France. No peace or sane reconstruction can emerge from such a situation.

The Fundamental Difference

In his speech at Lethbridge, Mr. Meighen is reported as saying that while Mr. Crerar was in favor of free trade, the Council of Agriculture was in favor of the protection that was necessary for an industry. This is a pretty fair sample of Mr. Meighen's unscrupulous methods of debate. When an opponent states that he accepts as sound the economic basis of free trade, according to Mr. Meighen he wants to tear the tariff down overnight and demoralize the whole

industry of the country; if he states that as a matter of policy he must have regard for the results of the reforms he wishes to introduce, and proceed so as to secure the greatest benefits with the least injury, he is inconsistent, and, in fact, a hypocrite. In the East Mr. Meighen denounced the farmers as "free wreckers" linked up with "Bolshevists" for the purpose of rushing the country into chaos and ruin; in the West he practically denounces their political sanity as hypocrisy. With Mr. Meighen the farmers are wrong anyway you look at their movement; the only safe place is in the Liberal-Conservative-Protectionist camp.

On Mr. Meighen's argument the British free traders in the 'forties, were hypocrites because they accepted as much free trade as they could get, and waited many years for the completion of the reform. On his argument, every reformer who is willing to take a slice or two when he cannot get the whole loaf, is false to his principles. Mr. Meighen denounces "extremists," but apparently believes that the extremist is the only honest man in politics.

The difference between Mr. Meighen and the reformers is not merely one of policy but one of intellectual and moral attitude. In the matter of policy both parties have their aspirations limited by circumstances, but while Mr. Meighen's face is turned toward protection the face of the tariff reformers is turned toward freedom. In revising the tariff Mr. Meighen avowedly would keep in view the principle of protection; revision by the reformers would keep in view the principle of free trade. The attitude of the two parties is thus irreconcilably antagonistic; their actions are determined by different motives and proceed from the acceptance of different principles. Mr. Meighen looks at the tariff through protectionists spectacles; Mr. Crerar and his supporters look at it through free trade spectacles. Recognition of this fundamental difference involves some intellectual honesty and it is perhaps too much to expect

that from the politician whose chief form of amusement takes the form of denouncing all those who disagree with him as enemies of the state.

For Humanity's Sake

An appeal is being made throughout the three prairie provinces by the Canadian Red Cross for funds for the British Empire War Relief Fund, which exists to combat disease and distress in Europe. The amount of disease and destitution in the eastern and south-eastern parts of Europe is appalling, and no relief is available but that of voluntary succor from those to whom the war brought comparatively less misery and distress. That great-hearted man, Mr. Herbert Hoover, recently said:

To me, the greatest problem of the human heart in the world today is this problem of a myriad waifs and orphans, hungry children, throughout eastern and central Europe. The slaughter of fifteen millions of men could not but have left millions of helpless waifs and orphan children in its track, and upon their well-being must depend the upbuilding of Europe. . . . In many countries it is a triple problem; it is a problem of famine in food needed for children, and it is a problem in family destruction, and it is a problem in destitution beyond the ability of the state to find remedy. Through the existing organizations we have a common funnel through which we can pour support without waste and without duplication. We have found by experience that the cost of caring for a waif child is approximately three dollars a month, that of the supplies that are required by imports about one dollar is needed, and, therefore, that the dollar that we provide together with the local support—local governments, local municipalities, local charities and local services—practically preserves the life of one child."

Whatever we may think about the guilt of the countries with which we were at war no right-thinking or humane-minded person can want to see the children suffer for that guilt. These suffering children are, as Mr. Hoover says, "a charge on the heart of the whole world." Through them we may, indeed, realize the true purpose of our efforts

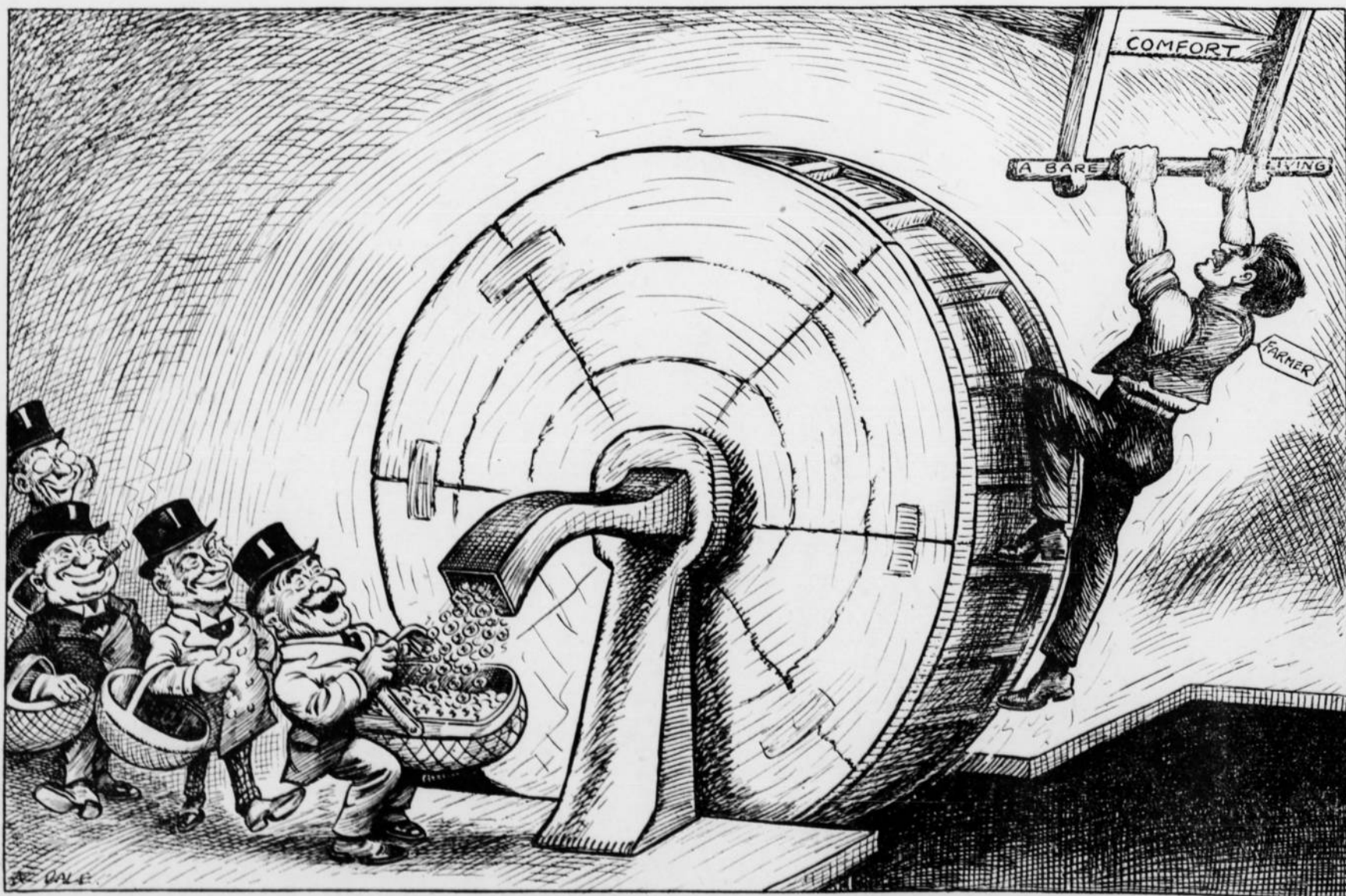
in the war, the purpose of establishing a real friendship among the nations of the world and promoting a mutual interest in human welfare. Some 4,000,000 children in eastern and central Europe need our help. While governments, and financiers, and politicians look helplessly on and despair of a remedy, the people can, by responding to this appeal of the Red Cross, show that they are neither so despairing nor so callous.

At Lethbridge, Mr. Calder said that he was a theoretical free trader—that if all the world were free trade he would be also. Why then is Mr. Calder opposed to free trade with the one country that has a free trade system?

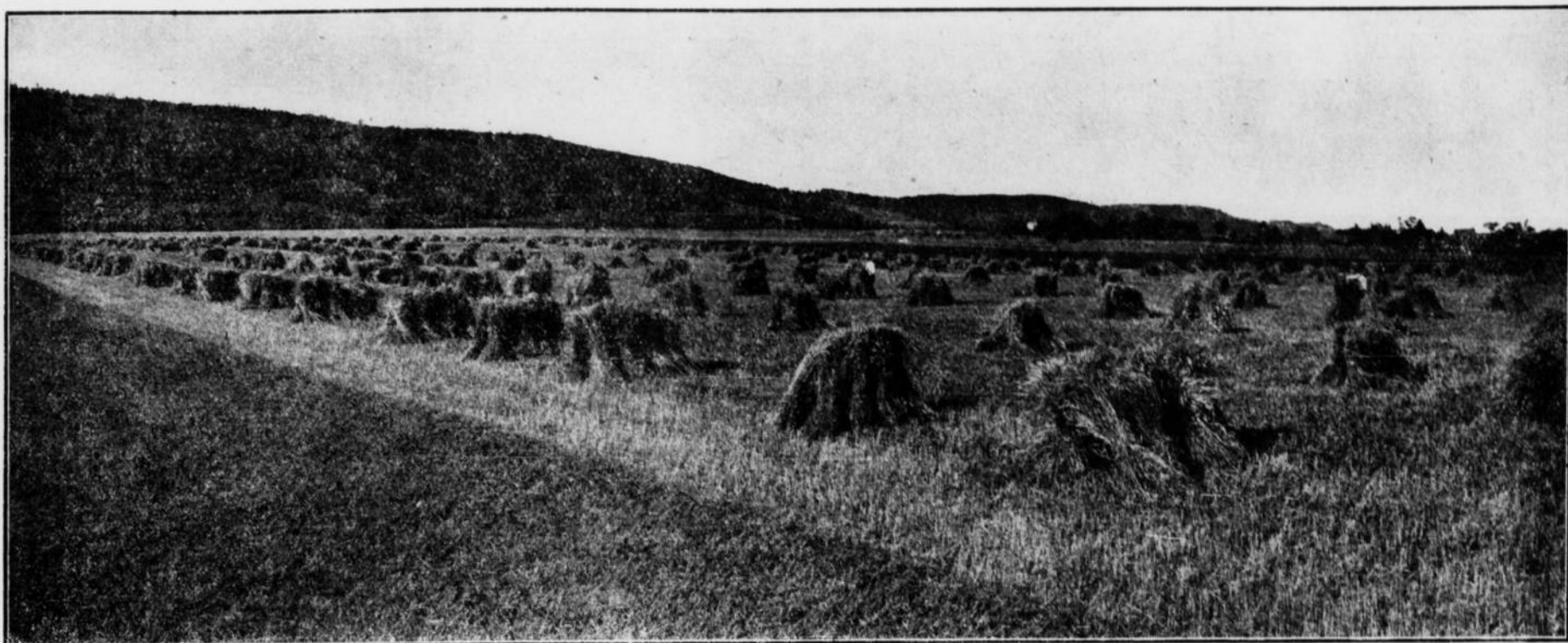
An English writer says that in the event of war with China, if the Chinese were killed at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, and she had ten per cent. of her population enlisted, it would take 50 years to destroy her first army, and by that time she would have two others of 50,000,000 each in the field. And yet Japan can do as she likes with China, and every other nation as well for that matter.

All over Eastern Canada, Premier Meighen both directly and by implication, denounced the farmers as "free wreckers," "nation wreckers," "Bolshevists," "seditionists," and so on ad nauseam. Since coming West he has been more circumspect in his utterances. He has never once told the farmers they were "Bolshevists" or "seditionists." What has happened? Has the Right Hon. Arthur changed his mind or lost his audacity?

For the modest consideration of \$500,000 a French and an American prize-fighter will lambaste each other for a longer or shorter period as may happen. This is but another proof that the world has really been made safe for democracy.



The Wheel of Fortune



This is not a Harvest Scene in the Foothills country. It is a wheat field on the farm of J. A. Kinsman, Lakeville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia.

Farmers and the Tariff

*Memorandum Presented by H. W. Wood, President
of the United Farmers of Alberta, to the Tariff
Commission at Calgary, on October 4*

It seems to be necessary at this time for a representative of any group to assure his hearers that neither he nor his group stands for selfish personal or class interest. It might be considered arrogance on my part to assume that the reputation of the United Farmers of Alberta is so well established that it will not be necessary for me to give assurance that we think we are free from these human weaknesses, at least as nearly so as others who may see fit to make representations to your committee.

We hope your committee, in dealing with the problems before it, will give equal consideration to all classes and interests, and base its findings on the principle of equal justice to all, special privileges to none, and the best interest of the whole.

Canada is in the process of making. We are dealing with the present, looking toward the future. In this formative period change is continually asserting itself and continually demanding that we harmonize our efforts to its requirements. One of the demands of this law, in the development of virile nationhood, is that economic interests made basic by normal conditions should not only be unhampered, but should be given every legitimate, practical encouragement. This does not mean that the major industries of a nation should be permitted to sap the vitality from the minor ones, but it does mean that each should be recognized strictly according to its relative importance to the whole, always giving due consideration to natural adaptability.

Nations Must Trade

As no nation embraces within its own borders sufficient climatic variations to make possible the production of all the requirements of modern life, it would be a violation of natural laws for any nation to live an economic hermit life. This being true, we are forced by nature to develop international economic intercourse, and a nation to develop its potentialities normally and to their highest power must study closely its own natural adaptability and recognize as basic those things which are normally so.

When a nation disregards those principles and attempts to force development along unnatural lines, it not only begins a conflict with nature, but it comes into unequal competition with those nations which are naturally adapted to the production of those things it is trying to produce in spite of its own natural unadaptability. That nation is the strongest competitor which is co-operating with nature.

I might say here that, in the process of the development of a nation, the thing that is normally basic at one stage

may not be so at another. For instance, England was one time major agricultural and minor industrial, but the base has gradually shifted till now she is major industrial and minor agricultural. Perhaps her greatest economic grief came from her efforts, through her corn laws, to arbitrarily hold herself on an agricultural base when that base was no longer a normal one.

Canada's Unnatural Development

Canada is a young nation. Her agricultural resources are largely undeveloped. Great areas of unoccupied land are lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes. Other areas are occupied, but offered for sale at comparatively low prices. Much of this land is very fertile, easy to cultivate and gives good yields. Naturally we would expect such conditions to attract a steady stream of settlers and the rapid occupation of this land, followed by a rapid increase of land values. We have been disappointed in these expectations. Many have come, a large number have remained, but a great many have turned back. There are causes. What are they? Climate has no doubt been one cause. The limited variety of farm products indigenous to the climate another, but we will have to go deeper to find the fundamental causes.

I take it as self-evident that Canada up to the present time, under normal conditions of development, could only be classified as primarily an agricultural country. This being true, the first principle to be adopted to get the best results in the development of virile Canadian nationhood would be the zealous fostering of agriculture. This does not mean that other necessary interests should not be fostered also. All should be fostered, each in accordance with its relative importance and adaptability. This would promote the normal development of harmony and strength. Under this scientific method another interest might gradually rise to a more primary position than agriculture. If its rise is natural it should not be hindered, but encouraged. No interest should be allowed to become a parasite to feed on the vitality of another, and reduce the vitality of that interest below normal. No body can be normal unless all its members are normal.

Has Canada been developing along sane, normal lines? Without doubt or hesitation I answer No.

Agriculture Neglected

Agriculture has not been fostered to a degree commensurate with its natural national importance. Burdens have been imposed upon it, the carrying of which has weakened its vitality. Strenuous efforts have been made against the natural laws of development to force abnormal development of other interests to primary positions. In the case of the manufacturing industry you have evidence given by the Manufacturers' Association that that industry is dangerously near to being abnormally forced to the primary position and agriculture starved to a secondary one.

In their statement to this committee they gave you some statements and figures that are worthy of your most serious consideration. In their comparison of the two industries they show that from the beginning of Canada's agricultural development to the year 1919, its production had grown to \$1,975,841,000, while from 1881 to 1917 manufactured production had made a net growth of \$2,705,901,872. In relative proportion manufactured production had increased in 36 years up to 1917, 37 per cent. more than agricultural production had increased during its whole history up to 1919. This deformed national growth they frankly attribute to the operation of protection as applied through the so-called "National Policy."

That the seeds of decay have been sown in Canadian agriculture is further testified to by the Manufacturers' Association when they say that over 80 per cent. of all the products of Canadian farms are consumed in Canada. With almost limitless areas of agricultural land, and with only eight million consumers to supply, Canada is so enfeebled agriculturally that she can only produce 20 per cent. of a surplus for export. Is this normal?

Further testimony in regard to the abnormal development of manufacture is given by Mr. Findlay for the Massey-Harris Co. He says, "In the last year before the war, in volume our business was, home 40 per cent., foreign 60 per cent. The source of our total profits for the year is represented by the following percentages: Home trade, 28.1 per cent; foreign, 68.3 per cent."

Assuming that this great progress has continued, the export of these manufactured products must have grown by this time to nearly, or quite, 75 per

cent, while agricultural exports have shrunk to 20 per cent. Have these conditions been brought about by Canada being naturally adapted to manufacture and naturally unadapted to agriculture? Or have they been brought about by overloading a naturally adapted industry with more burdens than it can carry and thrive?

Protection Not Needed

Mr. Findlay's above figures show a greater percentage of profits on exported products than on those sold in the home market. This statement is supplemented by another in which he says:

"My company has exported machines to practically every grain-growing country in the world for well over 30 years, and we have never during that time sold machines in foreign countries at as low prices as at home."

I accept this statement as correct.

Mr. Findlay makes another statement in regard to the profits on protected articles as compared with those not protected. His statement is as follows:

"In recent years there have been a number of companies manufacturing separators in Canada, and these have had the effect of lowering prices considerably, yet today in Ontario a 500-pound separator—the standard size—sells for \$105, and a 5-foot mower for \$97. The separator costs considerably less to build than the mower, as we who make both know well, and as any intelligent farmer will readily concede after examining the two machines. Yet the separator sells for the greater price. Competition in mowers has been extremely keen all the years, and the margin of profit is very small, whereas competition in separators, being largely with the importers, is not so keen, and therefore enables us to secure a larger margin of profit. Had there been no local manufacture of separators we have no doubt they would today, as they did before local manufacturers came into the business, sell for double the price of a mower; in fact, when we began their manufacture they were selling for considerably more than double."

In this statement Mr. Findlay has shown that for some unaccountable reason the competition is keener among Canadian manufacturers than it is by foreign manufacturers. This statement is reinforced by a quotation from an American commission appointed to investigate the prices at which American machinery is sold in foreign countries. The quotation from this report ends in the following sentence: "Furthermore, the wholesale price, charged and received by the American manufacturer, is greater in the exported machines."

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Unscrambling the Egg Business

THE brains of the Dominion lie in Prince Edward Island.

The statement was made by the head of a Nova Scotia college in an address in Winnipeg some years ago. It may be that he was an Islander.

Hearty and sustained applause followed this anatomical observation. It was led by the natives of the Island in the Gulf, which is sure to have representatives in an audience of any size almost anywhere in the West. But the applause was not confined to them. Though of various origins, the audience joined in the tribute to the intellectual qualities of the people of Prince Edward Island, to which the speaker has thus figuratively alluded.

Those same intellectual qualities are now being applied to the solution of the Island's marketing problems. These problems are many and diverse, for diversified (highbrow for mixed) farming, with its multiplicity of products is the standard farm practice of the province. They are rendered more difficult by the Strait of Northumberland, over which cars have to be ferried on their long journey to Montreal and other marketing centres.

In spite of handicaps, the farmers of Prince Edward Island have evolved the smoothest working egg marketing scheme in this Dominion. This year over \$400,000 worth of eggs, supplied by 3,300 farmers, handled and candled by their own association, are being marketed co-operatively in car lots and the returns pro-rated co-operatively to the producers.

Prince Edward Island is primarily, almost exclusively, agricultural. Out of a total population of 95,000 there are 14,000 farmers. There are very few specialized poultry farms, poultry keeping being largely a side line. But it is an important one. The 15 largest contributors to the marketing association averaged \$444.90 in 1919. Had the balance of the members done equally well, it would have handled over \$1,334,000 worth that season. Such are the possibilities of side lines.

There are 54 local egg circles federated in the central association, of which the president is John Sinclair and the secretary-manager Wm. Kerr, who, from his office at Charlottetown, supplies the general oversight of the work, looks after the extension of the organization and dispenses dynamic force in large quantities whenever and wherever it is required.

Recently I made a trip through the maritime provinces looking into the various co-operative enterprises there. The splendid work of the P.E.I. egg association and its energetic manager have become so justly famous that I thought it would be a good place to start in. Before leaving Moncton for the Island the editors of the United Farmers' Guide suggested that I get in touch with Kerr by wire. "Unless you do," they said, "it will likely take you a week to find him, for chances are he

The Prince Edward Islanders have Systematized Egg Marketing and Brought Order out of Chaos---Co-operation Did It---By R. D. Colquette

is at this moment flivvering up and down the concession lines talking organization to the farmers right on their own farms." And that was just where my wire found him. However, since I had come 2,000 miles, he dropped his organization work for a day or two and flivvered back to Charlottetown to meet me, and when I arrived it was to find him in his office, signing stock certificates and ready to talk co-operative marketing.

Up to six or seven years ago the eggs produced on the Island were marketed any old way. Some of them were traded for groceries at the local stores. Some were collected by pedlars. What happened to them after they left the farmer's hands he had but a hazy conception. Even if he had had the time he couldn't have analyzed the hodge-podge business.

Now it is different. Such terms as egg circles, egg case plans, candling, grading, selects, pro-rating returns, hatcheries, day-old chicks, have been

at least once a week during the summer season. In some cases a man's full time is occupied in collecting eggs while the hens are shelling them out rapidly. One of the largest circles is that of Southern Kings, which has a membership of 130 farmers and a circumference of 20 miles. The man who takes on the job of collecting for that circle must be a hustler.

"The eggs are packed at the farmer's door in cases supplied by the central. In order that each member's eggs may retain their identity until they are candled and graded at the central warehouse, the 'egg case plan' devised by J. H. Hare, of the Dominion poultry division, is followed. A chart representing the contents of the case and showing the definite location of each member's eggs is filled out and tacked to the cover of the box. Instead of giving the member's name, a number is used, so that when the eggs are being candled and graded, the operators are unaware of whose eggs they are hand-

in which the egg originated was employed. Experience taught, however, that this was unsatisfactory.

"Certain market conditions may prevail in which the merchant may not get the eggs on the market immediately," said Mr. Kerr, in reply to my enquiry as to why the plan had been dropped. "If they are allowed to go bad after leaving the warehouse, something that may readily happen with such a perishable product, it is mighty bad advertising for the egg circle whose mark appears on the egg. After a short trial the plan was therefore discontinued, and now all the eggs go out under the trade mark of the central association which appears on the case."

After re-packing, the eggs are shipped to the leading markets, mostly Montreal, although a considerable number have been sent to the New England market, principally in the fall. The markets readily accept the grading of the association and send returns to central on that basis.

Financing the Central

The expense of conducting the central association is treated as an overhead expense. This includes candling, packing, the salary of the salesman, light and other incidentals connected with the physical handling of the eggs and the general business management at Charlottetown. The association does not buy the eggs outright. It advances each member a percentage of the market value, and the salesman, out of his experience, decides on an advance which will leave enough to ensure payment of the overhead and something more. There is one winding-up day in the year, and in every case it has been found that the deductions were more than the amount required for meeting overhead expenses. The surplus is then divided with the members according to the advances that have already been made, so that each member at the end of the year has received the full net resale price of his eggs. At the close of last year's business the amount left in the treasury for distribution was \$47,000.

When the central commenced operations, the acquisition of a warehouse was made necessary. This entailed an outlay of some \$10,000. In order to pay for it, deductions were made from each member's returns and capital stock issued in the central association to the amount of such deductions. This plan was adopted last year for the purpose of providing more working capital. Of the \$47,000 left at the end of the season's business, 40 per cent. was returned in cash. The balance was retained in the business, and capital stock certificates, maturing December 31 of this year, issued in place of it. These certificates will be redeemed by the central at the close of this year's business. By this means about \$28,000 of working capital was supplied.

The local egg circles meet as occasion requires, and each year there is an annual meeting at Charlottetown, at which each circle is represented by two delegates. The convention at Charlottetown last year was one of the most enthusiastic meetings of co-operators ever held on the Island.

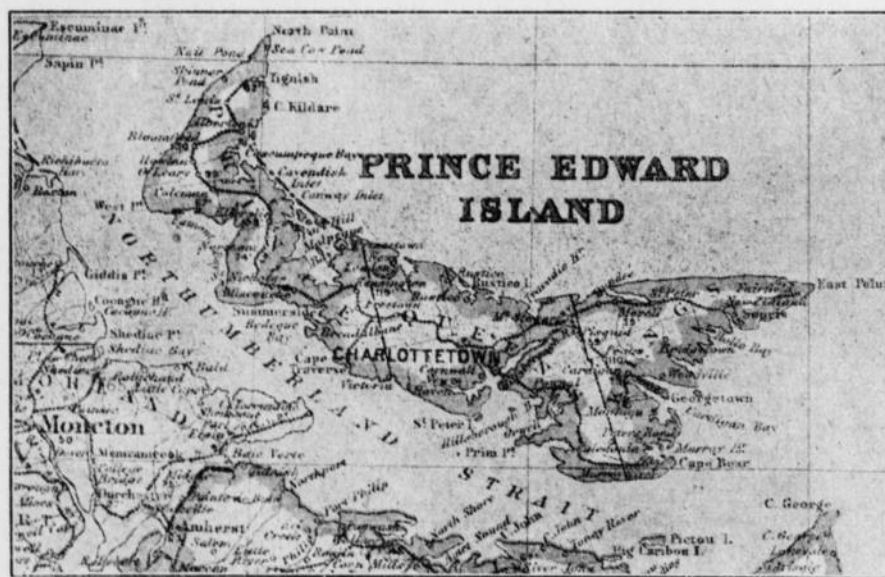
Ready-made Chicks

But there is something more to the egg business than the marketing of

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Wm. Kerr
Manager, Canadian
Farm Products Ltd.



The Strait of Northumberland is a factor in Prince Edward Island's Marketing Problems

added to the Islander's vocabulary. Order and sound business methods have replaced confusion. They always do when proper co-operative marketing supplants competitive selling.

"The unit of our egg marketing scheme is the local egg circle," said Mr. Kerr. "Each circle is a separate and autonomous organization in itself. It has its own charter and board of directors. It employs its own collector, over whom the central has no jurisdiction. Its charter is filed with the central organization, which is simply a federation of the 54 existing local egg circles.

Each circle has a membership fee of its own to cover such items as secretaries' fees, electric light bills and incidentals. Out of this a contribution of 25 per cent. per member is forwarded each year to the central.

How the Eggs are Collected

"The egg collector is employed on a commission of so much per dozen. The contracts for collecting are let by tender. Though the central has no jurisdiction over the collector, its regulations require him to make his rounds

ling, and the possibility of discrimination is avoided.

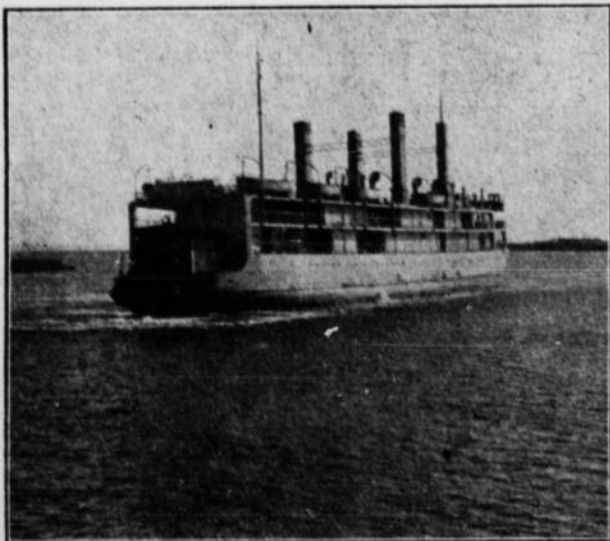
"When the eggs are collected, the collector gives the customer an ordinary counter check, and when shipping the cases he makes out his invoices from the case plans. The eggs are usually forwarded by freight, as there are no long hauls on the Island. Sometimes in severe winter weather they are shipped in baggage cars to prevent freezing. Freight charges are deducted by the central, and this charge is pooled as to distance and quantity, being charged up as an overhead."

Candling and Grading

The central candling and grading warehouse is located in Charlottetown. It has a floor space of 12,225 feet and about 15 experts are employed. Each member's contribution is carefully candled and graded, and his returns made out according to the quality of the eggs as received. Three grades, Selects, No. 1s and 2s, are recognized, and any eggs not coming up to these standards are disposed of to the baking and confectionery trades.

A percentage of the value of the eggs is then sent to the collector with his invoice sheets. One cheque is made out to each collector, who usually pays the farmers in cash, although this is sometimes done by check. The customary plan is to pay once a week, usually on the trip following that on which the eggs were collected. In some cases monthly payments only are made.

Early in the history of co-operative egg marketing on the Island, a stamp showing the identity of the egg circle



The Bridge Between the Island and the Mainland
Carrying freight cars, and with good passenger accommodation, this ice-breaking ferry now guarantees daily communication with the outside world

Criticism of P.R. Answered

By Ronald Hooper, Hon. Sec. P.R. Society of Canada

MANY sincere students of political science, who would otherwise subscribe to the doctrine of proportional representation as applied to our legislative assemblies, criticise the proportional representation method of election solely on the ground that its adoption would give complete representation of the people, and thus weaken government and render it unstable. The analogy to be drawn from this criticism is, of course, that the present single-member constituency system of election in exaggerating majorities (else why would P.R. reduce them) yields a "strong" government; in other words, one that can force its policies through parliament by brute votes.

The present article proposes to answer this criticism by showing:

- (a) That small majorities are not peculiar to the P.R. system of election.
- (b) That large majorities are not an unmixed blessing, either to the governing party or to the country governed.
- (c) That if P.R. were used a government even with a small majority would have an unusual strength and stability from the fact that parliament would be truly reflective of the political thought of the nation, and
- (d) That P.R. does not lead to the splitting up of parties.

Small Majorities are Frequent

With respect to the first point, abundant evidence can be obtained from elections within the British Empire to show that the present electoral system has been responsible for a number of small majorities. For example, in 1910 the Labor government of New South Wales had a majority of only two members. In 1914 the Australian Commonwealth government had a majority of only one. In New Zealand, in the 1914 election, a minority vote yielded Mr. Massey's party a majority of two, which a later election in 1915 reduced to one. In Ontario at the present time the government has a bare majority of the seats in the house, while in Manitoba it would appear as though at the next session the government would control a minority of the seats. In four of these examples, notably in Manitoba, if P.R. had been used the government majorities would have been greater (in Manitoba P.R. was used only in the Winnipeg constituency), while in the remaining cases it is probable that other parties would have been returned to power.

Large Majorities no Advantage

With respect to point (b), it is almost an axiom with some political thinkers that large majorities are absolutely essential if the country is to be governed in a "strong" way. But are they? Mr. Asquith, who it will be admitted is qualified to speak, gave his opinion to the British House of Commons on July 4, 1917, as to the relative merits of large and small majorities. "It so happens," he said, "that I have been a minister of the Crown when the government of the day had the smallest majority on record, and next, when the government had the largest in its support on record. I am not at all sure, looking back on my experience of these two diverse conditions, which of the two I would prefer. A small majority is by no means an unmixed evil. There is a strong sense of discipline and responsibility and of support for the government. . . . In the parliament from 1892 to 1895 the majority of the government never exceeded 40 (in a house of nearly 700 members), and sometimes dropped to ten, and on one occasion,

when discussing the Welsh Church, to seven. I am not at all sure that it does not compare favorably in actual results with governments which were much better situated as regards their numerical support."

Speaking on this point, Lord Robert Cecil has said: "It may, indeed, be doubted whether a majority in members largely in excess of the real majority in votes is a source of strength to the government. It is apt to produce overconfidence in the cabinet and slackness in the House of Commons. A large majority has no greater power of overcoming obstruction than a small majority. It was the tiny minorities of the Irish Nationalists and the Fourth Party that reduced the Liberal government of 1880 to 1885, with its three-figure majority, very nearly to impotence. . . . An exaggerated majority, once the first flush of victory is over, is apt to suffer from a consciousness of its exaggeration. The size of the Liberal majority of 1906 to 1910 was no advantage to the Liberal party."

It has been stated that Palmerston carried on a government "very composedly" from 1859 to 1865 with a majority of 14. In contrast to this, the large but unrepresentative majority of the Australian Labor government a few years ago was, according to many political writers, the cause of its ultimate downfall.

Then, from the point of view of the country as a whole, there are very many evils in being governed by a party having a large majority to which it is clearly not entitled. Sir Joseph Carruthers, ex-premier of New South Wales, wrote to the Sydney Daily Telegraph in 1913 on this point, as follows:

"In my long experience in parliament I can safely say that the worst parliaments, having regard to legislation and ministerial administration, have been those where there has been a large majority on the one side and a helplessly small minority on the other side. In such cases the measures submitted have been discussed in a half-hearted way, and generally there has been exhibited a carelessness and a callousness with regard to the views and opinions of a beaten minority that has been stereotyped into the legislation passed. Administration of public affairs has become lax owing to the security in office of a government with a huge majority behind it.

"On the other hand, there has generally been a violent reaction at the following election, and a great change in the constitution of parliament, with the result that there has been a violent overturning of policy. A steadying influence in regard to our political

existence would make for greater stability in most things which are essential to the permanent prosperity of the country. That steadying influence, to my mind, will be forthcoming when we find our parliaments fairly constituted as a true reflex of public feeling, and not merely as a lopsided representation of a narrow majority."

The remedy, according to Sir Joseph Carruthers, was proportional representation. "I sincerely hope," he continued, "that the movement for this general reform will be heartily taken up by the people, whether Liberals or Laborites, in the interests of a true representation of the electors." It is of interest here to note that the New South Wales general elections held in March last were conducted under P.R.

Small Majorities Under P.R. Have Strength

We now pass on to point (c). Proportional representation, unlike the present system of election, will yield a small governmental majority only when the people are evenly divided on the political issues of the day. With the principle of this, surely, no reasonable man can quarrel; and with respect to the practice, it must not be overlooked that there will be many changes in the composition and atmosphere of a parliament which is an accurate reflection of the electorate within the country. Proportional representation will increase the strength and stability, which is necessary to a democratic executive, in two important respects—it will tend to improve the personnel of a government and increase its ability to interpret the will of the people. M. Georges Lorand, a prominent Belgian parliamentary leader, in an address delivered in London in 1914, stated that since 1900, when P.R. was first introduced into Belgium, the various political parties "were represented by their ablest men and leaders, whilst under the former majority system prominent men passed one-half their political lives outside the house. Parliamentary life has consequently gained in authority," and at the same time "political life, which has been intensified everywhere, has also been purified, the weapons employed being generally more courteous and more dignified." Herr Talberg, deputy speaker of the Swedish Riksdag, has stated in London that the introduction of P.R. into Sweden has "distinctly raised the intellectual level of the representatives returned." Previous to the war the Belgian government had remained in office for 13 years, though sometimes it only had a majority of six in a house of nearly 100 members. Its stability was so marked that disgruntled cities have declared P.R. made the

government too stable. The Belgian government remained in power mainly because at each general election the verdict of the people given at the polls in clear and unmistakable terms furnished it with a true index of the prevailing political thought, and enabled it to gauge its legislation accordingly.

The Tasmanian experience of P.R., dating from 1909, also goes to show that P.R. makes for stable government. The Tasmanian general election of 1913 confirmed the result of the previous election, each election giving the anti-Labor party a majority of two seats. Commenting on this fact, the *Launceston Examiner* on February 13, 1914, said: "The two parties seemed to have come to a decision to try to make the political machine work smoothly."

This is the natural result of a political situation where the relative strengths of the parties throughout the country is clearly known. Such a situation makes governments more national, for the government must recognise the existence of the minority, and instead of riding rough-shod over all its claims for consideration, often gives due weight to the points put forward. On the other hand, the opposition does not hold so vigorously to the parliamentary tenet that it is the duty of the opposition always to oppose.

Contrast the above with the situation which obtained in the Australian Commonwealth parliament in 1914 under the single-member constituency system, which gave the government a majority of one seat in a house of 75 seats. In a speech delivered on February 12, 1914, the prime minister of the Commonwealth said: "The present position of affairs is impossible. . . . There are tremendous financial and business problems requiring treatment, and when we attempt to deal with them we find ourselves 'burked' and 'scotched' by our opponents."

The electoral position was not clearly defined, of course, and with single-member constituencies a fresh appeal might yield any result. The opposition saw this, and in an endeavor to force an election obstructed and challenged the authority of the government at every possible opportunity.

A small majority obtained under P.R. may, then, be far more conducive to sound, democratic, and stable government than a much larger majority falsely obtained under our present majority system; for as long as we retain the single-member constituency an appeal to the country partakes so largely of the nature of a gamble that the opposition, knowing that a slight displacement of votes may produce a great change in the representation, is ever willing to try its luck at the polls, and shapes its parliamentary tactics accordingly.

P.R. Does Not Split Parties

The advance in education and the extension of the franchise is giving rise to political opinions other than those embraced by either of the traditional parties. These opinions are now seeking their natural outlet in parliament, and if the present faulty electoral system is not speedily replaced by a more scientific method of selection, the future political situation, with four or more parties competing for a single seat, will typify confusion worse confounded. With more than two parties in the field, P.R. is the only logical way out. "But," it is charged, "proportional representation would further aggravate the situation by yielding parliaments consisting merely of a number of unrelated groups." This assertion has not been borne out by experience.



Newly arrived from Summer Grazing Ranges, a Southern Alberta Merino Band

Continued on Page 11



The Wonders Of a grain of wheat

Each wheat kernel contains over 125,000,000 food cells. It embodies 16 elements—practically everything the body needs. It is rich in needed minerals—the leading food of the world.

But in whole-wheat bread the elements pass largely undigested. Experiments show that 25% of the protein is lost, and 51% of the minerals.

Food cells must be broken

The food cells must be broken to digest. Cooking breaks only part of them. So Prof. A. P. Anderson invented a process which now blasts them all.

He seals the wheat in guns, then applies for an hour 550 degrees of heat. About 10% of the kernel is water. The trifle of moisture in each food cell is by this process changed to steam.

Then the guns are shot and over 100 million steam explosions occur inside each kernel. Every food cell is blasted.

The wheat kernels are puffed to bubbles—airy, flimsy, flaky globules—eight times normal size.

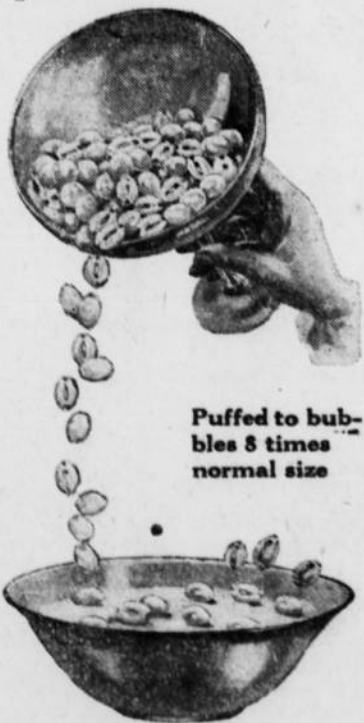
Scientific food delights

That is Puffed Wheat. Puffed Rice is whole rice puffed in like way.

The grains are thin, crisp, toasted tidbits, fascinating in texture and in flavor. Millions of children find in them the finest foods they know.

They do not tax digestion. Every atom feeds. They are all-hour foods to be served in many ways.

If you don't serve Puffed Grains in all inviting ways you are missing the world's greatest food delights.



Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

Toasted whole grains
puffed to bubbles, 8
times normal size

Flimsy and flavory, easy
to digest

At night, Puffed Wheat
in milk

The greatest cereal dish for luncheons or for suppers is Puffed Wheat in milk. This means whole wheat made delightful and easy to digest. Nothing else you can serve in milk makes such a perfect dish.

The Quaker Oats Company

Peterborough, Canada

Sole Makers
(8517)

Saskatoon, Canada

Develop Saskatchewan Farms

Future of Farm Loans Scheme Depends on Success of Forthcoming

Campaign—By Hon. C. A. Dunning

ANOTHER experiment in co-operation—perhaps the most far-reaching in its results of the many successful ventures in co-operative enterprises in Saskatchewan—is being tried out at the present time. A campaign for the sale of Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures to the value of \$3,500,000 was started on October 26. The citizens of Saskatchewan will decide by this campaign the future of agricultural mortgage credit in this province. They will decide whether it is permanently practical to use the savings of the people of Saskatchewan at a higher rate of interest than is normally paid for savings, to finance the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board, and thus enable it to loan money to farmers on first mortgage at a lower rate of interest and on better terms than any other institution.

An Important Decision

This decision will shape the future policy of the government regarding the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board. If the decision is unfavorable, the operations of the board must slow down and gradually come to a standstill; if favorable, the board will enter upon a period of still greater usefulness and become each year a more and more important factor in the financing of Saskatchewan's greatest industry.

Personally, I have not the slightest doubt as to what the result will be. Saskatchewan did not harvest a bumper crop this year, but there was a fair crop harvested in the greater part of the province and a very good crop in some localities. There should, therefore, be plenty of money available to purchase these bonds, and I have every confidence that the bonds will be purchased.

A Good Investment

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable every six months. The bonds to be issued for this campaign will be similar in character to those issued in 1917, containing the three months' redemption clause which appeared in the 1917 bonds, but the new bonds will be issued for a 30-year term instead of for ten years as was the case with the old issue. This in effect means that while the man who loans the money to the government may demand repayment at any time on three months' notice, he can on the other hand be sure of receiving five per cent. interest on his investment for the full term of 30 years if he so desires, no matter how interest rates may fluctuate in the meantime.

It was the redemption clause of Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures which received the most criticism when the bonds were first put upon the market, but it is this clause which makes them a particularly attractive investment for the average Saskatchewan citizen.

The Farmer's Reserve

The careful farmer must in years of plenty lay up a surplus store of feed to carry his stock over a dry season. It is even more essential that the careful farmer should in profitable years lay up a reserve of capital to tide him over an unprofitable season. This capital reserve should be in a form which can be quickly turned into actual cash so that the investment will not have to be discounted at a loss when the need arises. An investment which returns a much higher rate of interest than ordinary savings deposits, which can be cashed

at 100 cents on the dollar at three months' notice, and is secured by the whole province of Saskatchewan, provides an ideal security for this capital reserve which every good business man, every farmer, and every professional and working man as well, should endeavor to set aside for emergencies. Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures fill all these requirements, and for this reason alone, I feel confident that the projected campaign will prove successful. Each year we expect that a certain proportion of bond-holders will find it advisable to avail themselves of the redemption clause, but we expect that bonds to at least an equal amount will be purchased. We have passed through some very hard years, and the redemption clause has been subjected to as great a test as it is likely to be ever subjected to, and less than 25 per cent. of the bonds so far have been cashed by the holders.

Campaign Plans

Up to the present time there has been no active campaign put on to dispose of these bonds. Our first campaign was just getting under way in the fall of 1917 when it was laid aside two weeks after it had opened, at the request of Sir Thomas White, federal minister of finance, so as not to interfere with the success of Canada's first Victory Loan. For the same reason we have kept out of the field since. There is nothing in the way this year. There will be no elaborate organization such as was employed during the Victory Loan campaigns. The organization work will be left very largely with the municipal officials. Because of the economic importance to Saskatchewan of demonstrating the ability of the province to finance its own projects, I am requesting the chief officer of each municipality to co-operate in the scheme by appointing a small canvassing committee, chosen from the leading citizens in the community. Every secretary-treasurer of a municipality, whether urban or rural, will be appointed an agent for the sale of these bonds, and the canvassing committee will co-operate with the secretary during the campaign.

It is probable that number of the incorporated locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will take agencies, and a number of the banks will take agencies and receive applications. As the whole farm loan scheme arose out of the demand of the Grain Growers' Association for such a scheme, and as the present plan received the unanimous endorsement of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers at their annual convention, we can depend upon the active co-operation of executive and of Grain Grower members generally. The executive of the Saskatchewan Press Association, which planned the publicity for the first campaign in 1917, has consented to look after the publicity side of the campaign this fall.

\$5,500,000 Loaned to Farmers

Since the first loan was made by the Farm Loans Board, on September 10, 1917, I have been able to advance to the board a total of over \$5,500,000, which the board has in turn loaned to farmers in accordance with the terms of the act. Only a portion of the amount thus advanced is represented by Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures. The total amount of these bonds sold since they were first put on the market is \$2,082,000. It has only been by financial expedients of various kinds, and the gathering together of all possible small



These oxen plowed 400 acres for a homesteader last year. Taken at Minnie, Sask.

resources, that it has been possible to keep extending the operations of the Farm Loans Board, and as it is, only about 3,000 out of over 8,000 applications have been met. It is impossible to continue financing any longer on the basis of these subsidiary sources, useful as they have proved during the past trying years, as these sources are not permanent, and tend to dry up as they are exploited. Hence the present campaign.

Still More Needed

Contrary to the general belief in many circles, farming on the whole is not a very profitable business. As a business man and a manufacturer, the farmer works on a narrower margin than is demanded in any other industry, or milk would sell at 40 cents a quart and wheat at \$5.00 a bushel. Many farmers in Saskatchewan have done very well, and quite a few have made moderate fortunes, but most of their wealth came from increased land values. The increased prices of farm produce have hardly kept pace with the increased cost of everything the farmer buys, and a large proportion of our farmers have to depend upon borrowed money for permanent improvements upon their farms. It is not large profits and "easy money" which attracts so many of our best men and women to the farm and keeps them there, but the freedom and independence and the healthful conditions of life spent close to nature.

With mixed farming, while returns are surer, the initial investment is heavier, and the farmer must wait longer before he begins to earn dividends on his plant. The man who is raising livestock or milking cows will require capital on long terms and at a low rate of interest. The Saskatchewan plan meets these requirements. Saskatchewan Farm Loans are made for a period of 30 years, with interest at six and one-half per cent., and are payable on the amortization plan by which interest and principal charges are met by small annual payments.

Criticism of P.R. Answered

Continued from Page 9

"It has been stated," says M. Georges Lorand, already referred to, "that proportional representation would lead to the splitting of parties, but it has had the opposite effect. Parties, far from splitting into fragments, have brought their ranks closer together, but within those ranks they have found room for such diversity of opinion as may exist; nay, as is essential within any living and active political force." The Liberal party in Belgium, which had previously been divided into Moderates and Radicals, and which had been nearly excluded from parliament under a majority system, at once united its groups, and in the very first parliament elected under P.R. took a very strong position in both houses.

The late Lord Courtney, whose advocacy of P.R. caused his resignation in 1886 from Mr. Gladstone's government, has stated that under P.R. the party system would be modified, and its rigidity would be a good deal modified, but that "the party system really exists in the fundamental conditions of human nature, and will survive all your changes of form, although (under P.R.) you will have greater liberty."

Within most of the main parties in England and France there are groups that have been formed to further special objects. Proportional representation would merely allow the shades of opinion within a party to get representation in accordance with the wishes of the people. So far from splitting parties it will facilitate the working together of those who have broad political views in common, but who may differ on minor questions?

In conclusion of an over-long article, it is abundantly clear that political issues in Canada will no longer be confined to those brought forward by the two historic parties. The question, then, arises, shall we be content to believe that the cause of good government is bound up with the maintenance of a distorted representation, or shall we seek to make our parliaments a true reflex of the political thought of the nation, and confidently trust that British statesmanship will be able to cope with the new conditions that such a change might bring in its train?

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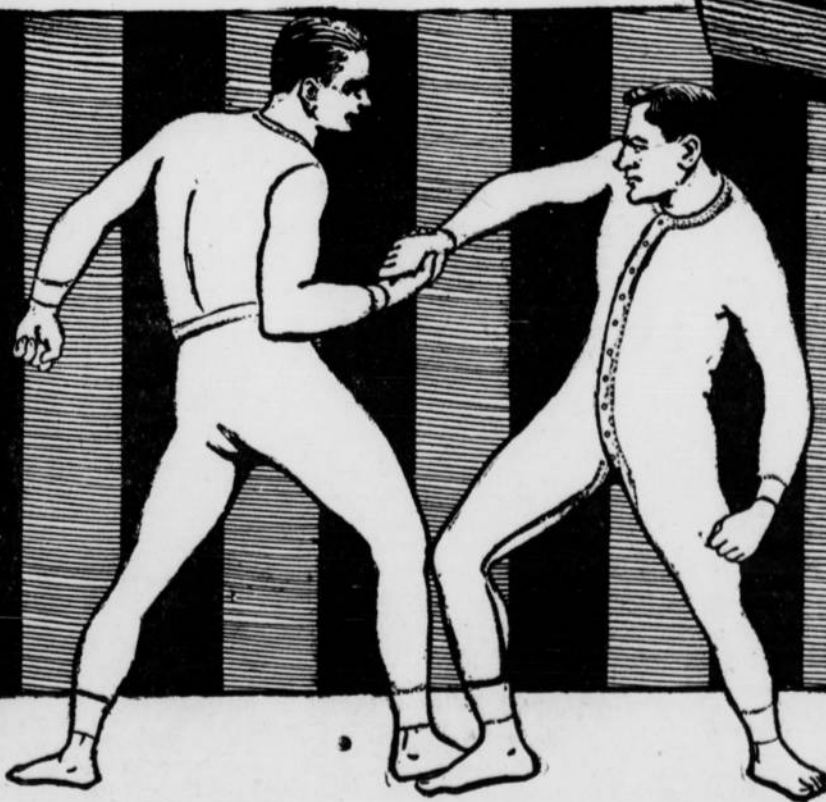
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Who Pays the Tariff?

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Don't be a mere voter, be an intelligent voter. Understand this question on which you will be asked to express an opinion. It is the duty of every farmer in Western Canada to know the truth, when it means so much to him. Get this book and read facts that are more interesting than fiction, this is the most complete and enlightening history of the tariff question ever written.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Gentlemen: I would like you to send me on approval a copy of CANADA'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF, with the distinct understanding that I will, within seven days after receiving the book, send you its price, viz., 75 cents, or return it to you postpaid (unsealed).

NAME

ADDRESS

Farmers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 7

Mr. Findlay proves by these various statements: (1) That most of their trade is foreign; (2) that by far their greater percentage of profits comes from foreign trade; (3) that foreign competition is less keen than domestic competition; (4) that they make more profit, in the domestic market at least, on unprotected articles than they do on articles bearing protection.

It would be interesting to know on what logic they base their demands for a continuation of protection.

Protection Served Its Purpose

He claims that tremendous stimulus was given by early high duties, and many companies entered the field, but that none of them were successful "except a few who entered the foreign trade." I am inclined to admit that a protective tariff, honestly and fairly used, might be justified in the establishment of certain manufacturing industries, but after those industries have been firmly established and are selling most of their products in foreign markets, I will have to frankly admit that I can see no justification for its continuation. Mr. Findlay admits that they are successfully meeting the competition of the world in the sale of a large majority of their implements in the open markets of the world. Why insist on keeping a strangle hold on the home market? He admits that the strong companies by bitter competition put the weaker ones out of business. Is there not a danger that these few remaining strong companies might break down competition by combination and exact their pound of flesh? I can see no other logical reason for a continuation of protection for an established industry, unless it is an industry for which Canada is not adapted and is trying to exist purely as a parasite. The sooner parasites are eliminated the better it will be for all concerned.

Misrepresentation

Mr. Findlay refers to the farmers trying to drive the implement makers out of Canada. I have been officially connected with the farmers' organization for six years, and during that time have discussed many things with many farmers, but have never yet seen any indication that any farmer wanted to drive the implement manufacturers out of Canada. The farmers are organizing it is true, and they expect to continue organization. They know that something is radically, seriously wrong with Canadian agricultural interests. They believe many things are wrong. They believe that one of these is that the privileges given the manufacturers by arbitrary protection have been abused, and that the farmers, as primary producers and ultimate consumers, have suffered and agriculture been crippled.

They want these wrongs made right, right to the farmer, right to the manufacturer, right to everybody and every interest in Canada.

The farmers do not claim that they know just how all these adjustments are to be made in detail. Mr. Findlay suggests that their dissatisfaction is aggravated by false political newspaper propaganda. There may be some truth in this, but the political and newspaper propaganda defending the manufacturers' position has been on no higher level. Either way the farmers turn they are more or less in the position of the blind being led by the blind, or worse than the blind. The Manufacturers' Association has put out much propaganda, but it has been mostly argumentative along lines of special pleading, their statements detached and their reasoning vague and elusive. Whether or not they are trying to conceal their case and confuse the issue, I do not know. I do not want to impeach either their integrity or their intelligence, but

would ask them to be more frank, direct, and to the point.

Their advice about "mixed farming" and "sheltering farm machinery" is not germane to the question, and the farmers consider it impertinent. What the farmers want to know is whether or not there is any justification for a protective tariff in Canada. If so, just what that justification is, and how much protection is justified. When they find that out they will be in favor of just that much protection and no more.

Two Systems

The protective tariff system has been held up as a fine one through which to collect revenue.

Protection and revenue are entirely different things, and are for entirely different purposes. There should be no attempt to apply them both through one mongrel system. If protection is justified, levy a protective tariff for that purpose, just to the extent that it is justified and no more, without any reference to revenue. If a customs tariff for revenue is justified, levy it for that purpose, without any reference to protection.

In the discussion of those things there has been an assumption of superior loyalty, intelligence, and citizenship on the part of manufacturers. This attitude has been supported by some who delight to serve them in high places. This is not very modest on the part of the manufacturers and their supporters, but is very offensive to the farmers, and is making no progress toward the settlement of disputed questions, and the development of the strength of Canadian nationhood. If we ever accomplish anything by conference and mutual understanding our meeting place will have to be on higher ground.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I understand that you are gathering data and getting recommendations on this vexed question, and that you in turn are acting only in a recommendatory capacity to your government cabinet. I would not undertake to advise you in detail just what adjustments are needed in our present protective tariff system. I do not believe that all the present evils of Canadian life are caused by that system, but I do believe that many of them are. I only ask you to take advantage of your opportunity, and meet your obligations by studying closely the bearing of the present system on the rights and interests of all the people and all economic interest, as well as on the normal strength and vigor of Canadian nationhood. The farmers of Canada do not believe in destruction, and do not ask for any destructive measures. They do not ask that a leak be forced in the stern to offset one already in the bow. They want the whole ship watertight.

This is very general, but it cannot be otherwise. Fundamental principles are involved, and they will have to be recognised and details worked out afterwards. If they are not recognised there can be little accomplished by tinkering with the details of a system founded on wrong principles. What the farmers are more interested in than anything else at the present time is a knowledge of the true principles of economic relationship in the development of true democratic nationhood, and they stand ready to abide by the results of all adjustments on that basis, but on no other. They earnestly hope that real progress will be made to that end from the recommendations of your committee.

It is estimated that no more than one-fifth of the land suitable for agriculture in the three prairie provinces has yet been improved, while farms in even some of the old-established districts are being offered for less than



the value of the improvements on them. We want settlers for all these unsettled lands, and occupants for all these cheap improved farms. But the time has come when we will have to explain to intelligent settlers the cause of these conditions.

What are the causes? Is Canada so unadapted to agriculture that these conditions are unavoidable, or has Canadian agriculture been starved that other industries might fatten? These conditions exist, and must be faced and dealt with. All who are more interested in the future welfare of Canada and Canadian people than they are in purely selfish gain will gladly co-operate with your committee in its efforts to bring order out of confusion, harmony out of discord, and strength out of weakness. To this end you can depend on the co-operation of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Unscrambling the Egg Business

Continued from Page 8

hen fruit. The association endeavors to encourage production and to raise the standard of the farm products marketed by its members. At Charlottetown it operates a hatchery from which last spring 17,000 chicks were distributed without taking care of all the orders. The eggs hatched are all from government inspected pure-bred flocks. Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and White Leghorns were the breeds represented, though, on account of the climatic conditions of the Island, the demand is principally for chicks of the Plymouth Rock breed. In addition, a killing station is operated, being opened twice a year, first in August when hens and broilers are handled and marketed, and again from November until Christmas, when the roaster trade is on. No crate fattening is done at this station. It has been assumed that the farmer, who has fresh air, feed, milk and the chickens, is in the best position to fatten his own stock. Though this, Mr. Kerr assured me, is very fine in theory, experience is showing that farmers won't do it, and it looks as if the association will have to enter into the crate fattening business as well.

A large measure of the success of any co-operative marketing concern must be credited to the salesmen which it employs. The P.E.I. association is no exception. Its marketing operations are under the direct supervision of Mr. Lightizer, a produce dealer of 25 years' experience. Co-operative associations do well to secure the services of skilled men to head their departments. Mr. Lightizer's loyal service is another proof of that.

Canadian Farm Products Unlimited

The central association, through which the eggs are marketed, has passed through a series of evolutions. The first organization, formed 1914, was known as the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association. It was assisted in its financial arrangements by the provincial government, which guaranteed an overdraft at the bank. In 1917, Canadian Farm Products Ltd. was organized as a result of the rapidly expanding egg business, and the demand that had arisen for handling other products co-operatively. Under the new organization, extension was handicapped by lack of capital, and last year it was decided to re-organize into a joint stock company. A charter was secured with an authorized capital of \$100,000, the par value of a share being \$10. About \$30,000 worth of the stock has already been subscribed, and at present Manager Kerr's activities are being devoted largely to securing additional capital by the sale of capital stock.

Canadian Farm Products Limited may be limited as far as the liabilities of the shareholders go, but it is unlimited in its scope for handling the products of P.E.I. farms. The egg and poultry association, which still operates under its own charter, is one branch of the larger organization. Some marketing of potatoes has been undertaken, and there is room for rapid expansion in this end of the business. At present about 6,000,000 bushels are grown annually. "When I was down in New Jersey last summer," said Mr. Kerr, "I got an eye-opener with regard to the possibilities of the expansion of our potato growing



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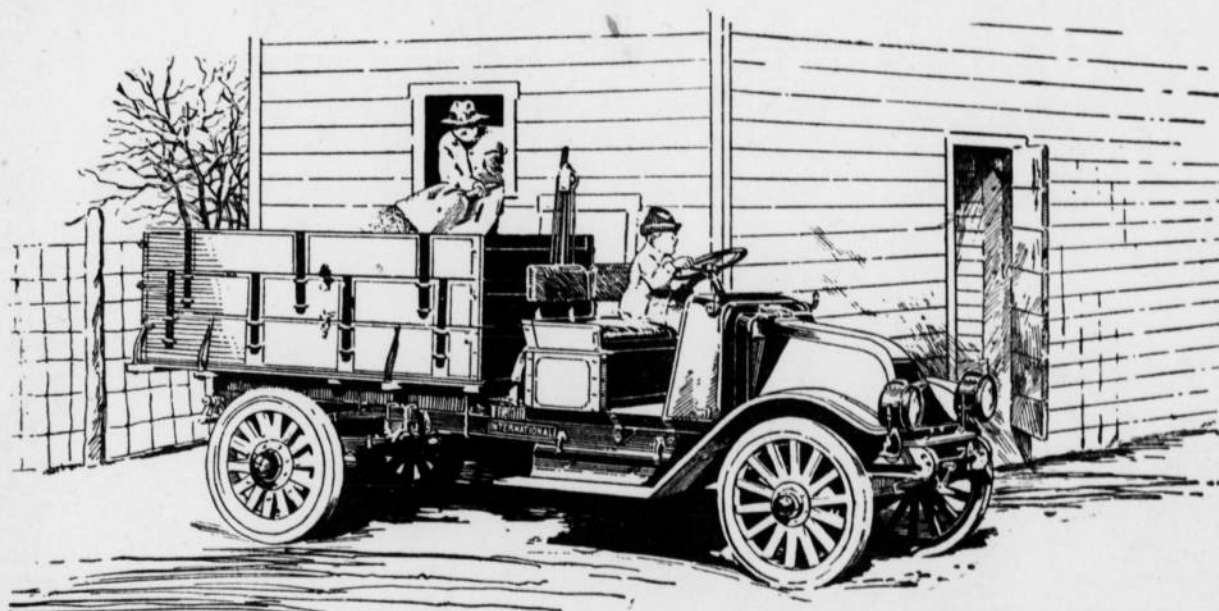
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There is no other motor truck manufacturing concern in the world that has behind it such a priceless fund of farm knowledge and experience as the Harvester Company. It stands to reason, therefore, that International Motor Trucks should be better suited to farm operation than the ordinary motor truck that is designed for city service only.

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Made in five capacities— $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton—a size for every hauling requirement. A post-card will bring you complete descriptive information.

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We should have almost twice as much money for the same purposes as we did ten years ago and therefore we require twice as much life insurance as we held ten years ago to secure the same protection.

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business. We can grow more potatoes and better potatoes on \$50 an acre land than they do on New Jersey land which ranges from \$300 an acre up." The marketing of dairy products is another field of operation which presents great opportunities. Livestock shipping will also receive attention.

So much for the marketing possibilities. Considerable has already been accomplished in the distribution of supplies. The handling of feeds is the biggest item. The idea is that the raw materials of agriculture should be handled in order to develop production and increase the volume of business. The handling of fertilizer and ground lime rock has already reached considerable proportions. Binder twine and spray materials are also handled. In order to encourage the poultry industry particularly, incubators and brooders have been purchased in car-load lots

Business and Finance

Farmers' Companies

HERE are few more difficult problems that the farmer has to decide than that which confronts him when he is asked to purchase shares in a farmers' company. Every little while a new farmers' company appears upon the scene, and canvassers travel around the country seek-

for distribution. Potato planters and diggers, farm lighting plants and water systems, and dairy machinery are also important items in the distributing business. A co-operative store, located in Charlottetown, has been opened under the auspices of Canadian Farm Products Ltd. Considerable stock in the store has been subscribed by laboring men, and it is widely patronized by them.

Such are the new enterprises which the success of the Islanders in co-operative egg marketing has stimulated. If the achievements of the past six years is a criterion, the next decade will see an almost complete transformation of the business of P.E.I. to the co-operative basis. Co-operation is largely a matter of brains, and, take the Nova Scotia professor's word for it, they have the brains in Prince Edward Island.

ing to interest the farmers and to induce them to support the company and invest their money in its stock. Sometimes it is a packing company, an elevator company, or a retail store business. At others it is a flour mill, an insurance company, or a new implement concern. There was once in Ontario a Farmers' Bank. There are some farmers' companies which have been and still are a great success, both as an investment and through the service which they are rendering to the farming community. There have been many more which have proved a failure. The fact is there are farmers' companies and farmers' companies. Most of them promised well at their inception; a few fulfilled their early promise.

Some Successful Ones

The question is, how can the farmer decide whether or not a company in which he is asked to take stock is worthy of his financial and moral support? In view of past experience, some people would say that in order to be safe the farmer should have nothing to do with any farmers' company. But if that had been the attitude of the farmers of Canada generally, we should not have such successful enterprises, among others, as the Co-operative Fruit Growers' Associations in B.C., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the United Grain Growers Ltd., the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. of Ontario, and the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., of New Brunswick. None of those companies are paying large dividends, but they are giving a fair return upon the capital invested, and, what is far more important, are rendering service to the farmers, which has saved them large sums of money and greatly improved conditions in the country generally. The progressive farmer, consequently, cannot stand aside and say that because some farmers' companies have failed he will have nothing to do with any of them. What he can do, however, is to use care and discrimination in selecting the companies which he will support.

Some Tests to Apply

In this there are a number of tests which can be applied.

First—Does the proposed company fill a real need in the field in which it is to operate?

Second—Are the people behind the scheme men in whom the great body of the farmers have confidence? Have they the ability and experience necessary to make it a success? Are they men of proved integrity?

Third—Are the promoters putting their own money into the proposition, and have they a real incentive to work for the continued success of the company?

Fourth—Is there any individual, or set of individuals, who stands to make a substantial sum of money by the organization of the company or the sale of its stock, irrespective of whether or not it eventually proves to be a success? If so, beware!

Fifth—What does your banker think of it?

Sixth—Do the recognized leaders of the organized farmers' movement approve of the company?

Is the Risk Worth While?

Farmers' companies must be judged

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

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(Prospectus will be mailed on request)

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Shares sold only to farmers or owners or lessees of farm lands. One hundred shares the limit for one person. Selling price of shares \$30.00 each (par value \$25.00). Payment can be made by instalments of six dollars per share each year if desired.

Over One Million Dollars have been returned to the farmers of Western Canada in Dividends.

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on a slightly different basis from ordinary business institutions. In the latter, the shareholder invests his money solely, or at least chiefly, for the dividends which he will obtain. From a farmers' company he expects to get service as well as dividends, and the benefit he may get from the operation of the company may be of much more importance than the actual dividends paid. It may be worth the risk of a hundred dollars or so to help a farmers' company fight a combine which is keeping down the price of grain, or livestock or other farm produce, or charging exorbitant prices for supplies, but fighting the big interests is always a risky business and one that cannot be undertaken with the certainty of success. Anyone who has followed the history of the Grain Growers Grain Co., now the United Grain Growers, Ltd., or has read Deep Furrows, knows the struggles which that company went through in its early years, and how nothing but the dogged determination of the whole body of its members and the self-sacrificing work of its directors could have brought it through to the strong position which it enjoys today. The history of the Grain Growers Grain Company is both an inspiration to the organized farmers and a warning of the trials and difficulties which a farmers' company must be prepared to contend with.

While some local companies organized by farmers are a success, many have been a failure because of lack of business experience and judgment. Success in business requires an extensive knowledge of merchandise and merchandising. Training and experience are required to know what and when to buy, and of the margins that must be taken to ensure profitable business. It is foolish to invest money in a business unless you know that the people who are going to conduct it are competent to handle it wisely in all its branches.

What's in a Name?

It should hardly be necessary to say that the fact of the word "farmers" being in the name of a company does not necessarily mean that it is really a farmers' company. The Farmers' Bank, which came to a disastrous smash in 1910, was not a farmers' institution any more than any other bank, though a good many farmers were induced to invest (and lose) their money in it because of its name.

Putting a new invention on the market is always a highly speculative venture. How many grain stokers have promised to bring millions to the investor and have resulted in a total loss? Great fortunes have been made out of inventions that proved a success, but for every one of these there have been a thousand that have failed to realize the confident hopes of their inventors and their backers.

Beware of Big Promises

Lastly, beware of the company that promises unusually large profits. New companies are in one respect something like politicians: The greater their promises, the smaller, in many cases, are their performances. It is easy to sit down with a pencil and a piece of paper and figure out how big profits can be made in almost any line of business, but when people do that they usually, unintentionally or otherwise, leave out some of the items of expense that ought to have been included in the figures. The uninitiated may not be able to detect the error, but it is safe to assume that it is there somewhere.

So be careful in investing in new farmers' companies. There are in Canada a number of well-established farmers' companies that are a good investment for capital and are serving the farming community well. It would be wiser, in many cases, to support those which have proven their worth and the ability of their management, and so enable them to enlarge and extend their usefulness, rather than to help establish new enterprises. There is still room, however, for more farmers' companies, provided they are organized on right lines and by the right men.

Safety in Investing

There is an old saying that any fool can make money, but it takes a wise man to keep it. Some people may question the first part of this statement, but

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It has been announced that a Final Payment of approximately 18c. per bushel will begin on the 15th of this month.

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THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO

46

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The Province of Manitoba Savings Office has been created to use the deposits of the public to finance greater production in the Province. Your deposit there pays the highest deposit rate, is absolutely safe, and is always available.

**Province of Manitoba
Savings Office**

335 Garry St., Winnipeg

few will doubt the accuracy of the second. It is estimated that the people of the United States in ten years have lost over one billion dollars through the purchase of worthless stocks, and while similar figures have never been compiled in Canada, it may be assumed that in proportion to her wealth and population this country has contributed equally to the ill-gotten gains of the financial fakir and the man who has a passion for speculating with other peoples' money.

How often, too, do we read or hear of men who through years of toil, perhaps, have accumulated a comfortable sum of money only to lose it and become encumbered with debt through inability to choose wise investments or failure to manage successfully the business which the accumulation of their savings has enabled them to acquire. There are many men, and women too, who are quite capable of successfully caring for their savings, and who find the investment of their surplus funds both an interesting and a profitable occupation. There are others, however, cautious people to whom the financial world is a mystery, and who have neither the time nor the experience necessary to practice the art of investment successfully.

The Trust Company

There is no need, however, for the most cautious man to hoard his savings or to be content to leave any considerable sum of money permanently on deposit at a low rate of interest in the savings bank. A method of investment that should appeal to those who do not want to be bothered with investment problems or who do not feel qualified to choose investments entirely on their own responsibility, is the employment, as trustee or investment agent, of a reputable trust company. There are in Canada a number of trust companies controlled by men whose financial standing and integrity are beyond question, and which make it an important part of their business to become trustees for the purpose of caring for investments already made and investing other funds as they become available. Under this plan a man may enter into an agreement with a trust company by which the company undertakes to manage his financial affairs, and to make investments on his behalf. If he already has investments in stock or bonds, mortgages or real estate, he can place the documents in the hands of the trust company and allow them to collect the interest as it comes due and either pay it over to him or re-invest it.

Regular Savings

If a man has a steady income and is able to make regular savings, he can make periodic remittances and watch his estate grow from month to month or year to year. In the case of a farmer the amount to be put by each year would be problematical, indeed it is likely that while an addition to the estate would be made in some years, in others it would be necessary to withdraw funds in order to carry over a year of bad crops. It is a condition of the trust that the company shall consult the client in making investments, so that while the client has the benefit of the knowledge and experience of the company, he does not relinquish control over his property. The trust can be drawn so that it may be terminated at will, and the client can at any time instruct the company to dispose of any of his investments in case he needs money or desires to transfer it to some other security.

Saves Risk and Worry

Many business and professional men, merchants, doctors and lawyers have found it profitable and convenient to entrust their investments to a trust company under this plan, which relieves them of much worry and leaves them free to devote the whole of their time and thought to their own particular business. Men retired from business, women who have inherited property, persons incapacitated by sickness, and people who have been appointed executors and trustees for the estates of deceased friends and relatives, also make use of the services of trust companies in this way. To farmers who are accumulating an estate and who wish to be relieved of worry and the risk of loss, the plan has much to recommend it.

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These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. On similar land Seager Wheeler grows the world's prize wheat. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown, and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent on a farm here.

These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18. You pay down ten per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions, no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent.

For further particulars write to

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United Farmers of Manitoba

For Immediate Attention

EVERY loyal member of the U.F.M. organization ought to be on the job these days advocating the District Hail Insurance Act, passed at last session of the Legislature, and to be submitted to vote in all rural constituencies at the December elections.

It is an act which is designed to make hail insurance effective at the least possible expense. Every man who believes in the principle of co-operation and its all-round advantage to the community ought to commend this act to his neighbors.

Every man who believes in community service and wants to do some of it, has his opportunity. The dead weight of prevalent inertia and the prejudices which ever assail the new thing will be arrayed against the act. Let us get behind it and give it a chance to work out for rural Manitoba the benefit it was intended to secure.

Write to the King's Printer for copies of the act. Get your people reading it and talking about it. Organize to get the vote out and let us show the world that we are working together for the common good. Correspondence re the working of the act will be welcomed.

Brandon District Convention

Brandon district had a good convention on Friday of last week in the town of Virden. Local reports showed encouraging activity generally throughout the district. The forenoon and afternoon sessions were characterized by active discussion of various problems of organization. Steps were taken to provide for the completion in the near future of the political drive begun last winter. Brandon confidently expects to stand well to the front among the districts when that work is finished.

The election of officers for 1921 issued as follows: President, J. M. Allan, Brandon; vice-president, Robert Forke, Pipestone; secretary, J. G. Lothian, Pipestone. Directors, Mrs. Lowes, Little Souris; Mrs. Hill, Woodnorth; J. H. McKee, Brandon. District director on the provincial board, W. G. Rathwell; district director of the U.F.W.M., Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden.

The evening session was held in the Presbyterian church and was devoted to addresses. After a brief statement by W. R. Wood on the necessity of concentrating to win the next political contest, J. R. Murray, of the United Grain Growers Ltd., addressed the convention at length on the proposal to establish a co-operative wheat pool under the auspices of the organized farmers of Western Canada. He presented with considerable fullness the main principles of the proposition as it is in process of being worked out in the United States and might possibly be followed in Canada, but emphasized the necessity for a five-year contract in which a large number of farmers would covenant with each other to sell all their wheat, excepting such as might be required for seed, through the common channel, under sufficient penalties to secure observance of its terms. There was no minimizing of the difficulties to be encountered in establishing such an organization nor of the temporary disappointments that might be experienced by some or all of those who might enter, but it was made perfectly plain that, granted a genuine spirit of co-operation and loyalty to one another in securing equitable returns for their labor, there is in the wheat pool plan an entirely feasible and effective method of so disposing of their products that speculative rake-offs will be entirely eliminated and every farmer will be assured the equitable market price for his grain.

Mr. Murray was followed by Miss McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, who spoke at length on the political situation, emphasizing the autocratic nature of the combination which the organized farmers have to face, and the necessity for strenuous and aggressive work to marshal every possible vote for the coming test. L. W. Donley, of Winnipeg, was present to address the

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

convention on the work of the Taxation Commission, but as the train by which a large number of the delegates required to go east was due a few minutes after his address began, it was unavoidably cut very short. Officials of the Brandon district regret very much that circumstances should thus have robbed their people of hearing complete discussion of this important matter.

Neepawa District Convention

United Farmers of the Neepawa district will hold their annual convention at Carberry on November 23. This association has a splendid record of large and successful annual and semi-annual conventions for a number of years past, and the officials are looking forward to another which will maintain the high record of the past.

There will be three sessions, the first opening at 10.30 a.m. It is expected that J. R. Murray will be present to discuss Co-operative Wheat Marketing, and that Miss Mary P. McCallum will also address the convention. Neepawa locals are urged to have their full quota of delegates on hand for discussion of any important questions that may arise and for the election of officers for 1921.

Souris District Convention

Souris district United Farmers will meet in annual convention at Deloraine on Friday, December 10.

Every local should be represented by its full quota of one delegate to every five members.

Practical review of the year past and definite preparation for the coming year will be the order of the day.

Come along and make the 1920 annual the best convention yet.

Lisgar District Convention

The United Farmers of Lisgar district turned out in goodly numbers to their annual convention, held in the Orange Hall, Manitou, on Tuesday, November 2. After an inspiring address by President Compton, of Darlingford, reports were presented by the secretary-treasurer, the district director and the district director of the Women's Section, all showing a fair amount of progress during the year. The district political organizer's report showed that most of the constituency had been covered in the spring drive, and that plans were definitely in hand for completing the campaign during the next few weeks.

The election of officers for 1921 issued as follows: President, Geo. Compton, Darlingford; vice-president, A. D. Craig, Clearwater; secretary, W. M. Webb, Pilot Mound. Directors, G. H. Doney, Thornhill; H. St. Clair Richmond, Mather; and E. T. Gorrell, Pilot Mound. District director on the provincial board, Peter Wright, Myrtle. District director of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, Mrs. F. Rinn, Kaleida.

The evening session was devoted to addresses by J. L. Brown, W. R. Wood and G. W. Tovell. The first two dealt with various phases of the urgent necessity for concentrating and collaborating with a view to fuller success in the organization. Mr. Tovell's address was a comprehensive presentation of the case for producers' co-operation, leading up to a concise statement dealing with the organization, methods and ideals of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd. He showed that this company is working in close harmony with the farmers' movement generally, and hopes to become in time a province-wide factor in the amelioration of conditions at present obtaining in the marketing of dairy products. Mr. Tovell is a clear and convincing speaker, with a complete mastery of his subject, fully equipped with the statistics necessary to drive home his appeal, and should be

heard by the members of our organization as widely as possible during the coming winter.

Lisgar district is looking forward to a successful year's work, and to the bringing up of its internal organization as nearly as possible to 100 per cent.

Beulah U.F.M. at Work

The United Farmers of Beulah district met on October 16 to discuss the increased freight rates and the wheat marketing situation. Our member of the local House, Hon. G. H. Malcolm, who is a farmer and markets his grain at this point, was present, and gave us a short address re our marketing problems.

Several speakers addressed the meeting, pointing out the advantages that a set price under the Wheat Board's plan, such as we had for last year's crop, had over the open market conditions under which the street prices are much below car-load prices, and this year many are forced to sell part or all of their crop at these street prices. It was also pointed out that there has been substantial increases in the cost of production in 1920—seed, feed, machinery, oils and labor all showing a big increase over 1919. Under the open market we are confronted with fluctuations out of all reason, and many farmers who are unable to hold their grain have been forced to sell at prices which leave them almost no profit on their season's work, and in some cases an actual deficit.

The meeting was strongly in favor of asking the United Grain Growers to try and organize a national co-operative marketing plan before another season, but realizing that this is out of the question for this season, they unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"That we, the United Farmers of Beulah district, strongly object to the market manipulation since the control of the Wheat Board ceased; our present crop has been raised at high cost for seed, feed, machinery, oils of all kinds for said machinery, and labor, which in harvest time reached the high price of \$7.00 per day, and, in view of these facts, we feel that it is a great injustice that we should be forced to sell our present crop at a loss, which will probably be the case if the open market continues.

"We one and all, therefore, demand that the Wheat Board again assume control, and that they operate on last year's plan, always with a view of giving us a paying price for our grain.—Carried."

"That whereas we, as farmers, are being taxed to the limit on all we buy, and the prices of all raw material that we have for sale are being forced down by the 'big interests' who force us to buy in an excessively dear market, said raw materials made up into finished products, see leather and woolen goods.

"And, whereas, the government of Canada consider and help manufacturers, railroads and other big interests to insure them a safe, fat dividend on all their investments, while we, as farmers, have no other class on which we can throw our burdens placed by government orders, thus forcing us to carry at all times the peak load of the national burdens, making us the scapegoats of our national economic systems, and whereas it has been shown that the C.P.R. at least could well afford to operate at recent freight rates without the obnoxious and excessive increase being granted, thereby causing us to pay \$40 to \$60 more for each car of wheat we ship as freight, and in addition bearing the burden of this increased rate on all we buy;

"Therefore, we, as farmers, firmly and strongly object to this freight increase granted by the Railroad Commission, and ask the government to re-open the matter and make such increases more equitable, and we ask all farmers' organizations throughout Canada to voice their objections likewise in this, to us, vital matter. Carried."

The meeting also discussed the livestock marketing question. It was suggested that if we had a huge co-operative marketing plan for livestock that

a more stabilized price would be possible. We realize that stall-fed cattle should bring higher prices than grass-fed stuff, and hope that in the near future some plan will be devised that will guarantee the feeder a reasonable return for his feed and labor in finishing cattle. This is not possible under present conditions, several parties having purchased stockers and after feeding them for nine months to a year have been forced to take less than they paid for the stock in the first place, and in addition have been out the feed and labor to care for them.

Mr. Malcolm told us that his department was trying to devise a plan to help the producers of cattle and hogs to get a fair return for their work and investment, and that he hoped that with the co-operation of the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments some plan would be shortly devised.—W. R. Doyle, secretary.

BIG Christian Endeavor Convention

Winnipeg, Dec. 10-11-12

Every church or community should have a Christian Endeavor Society to train its young people for active church work, and all leaders require such inspiration and help as can be obtained only through coming in contact with greater leaders. Christian Endeavor work, in all its branches, will be fully discussed at this convention. One of the leading and most outstanding speakers will be Mr. C. O. Hamilton, of Boston, Field Manager of the Christian Endeavor World and for the past five years National Field Secretary of the Christian Endeavor World. Mr. Hamilton was also at one time Field Secretary of the Ohio C.E. Union, so that his wide experience in and knowledge of Christian Endeavor work enables him to speak in a most enthusiastic and interesting manner. Will ministers and other church workers please co-operate to see that a delegation is sent from your church or community.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Bow River Leading in Drive

Up to noon of Monday, November 8, a total of \$16,500 returns from the fall membership drive had been received in the U.F.A. Central office. Bow River is leading so far. Macleod, Medicine Hat, Strathcona, East Calgary, Red Deer, Lethbridge, West Calgary, have also sent in substantial contributions. There are now about 900 workers enlisted in Alberta alone, and many more are being added daily.

"Good interest was shown everywhere," writes E. J. Garland, a district director in Bow River, "and there was very little difficulty in securing workers. In fact, the only refusals came from men who could not have undertaken the work unless we brought men to take their places. Every person approached evinced willingness. I look for a successful drive in this division. In some parts—in fact, in most parts—the farmers are not selling their grain, and are facing actual cash shortage rather than sell at present prices. In this case it may be necessary to complete the drive later on. Strong expressions of sympathy with the farmers' organizations in the States in their efforts to assist improvement in prices are voiced in all districts. Interest in a Canadian or an international wheat pool under the organized farmers' direction is very keen."

"This afternoon J. A. Wingate and I called on some of his neighbors, securing \$6.00 to \$9.00 in every case, making a 100 per cent. canvass. The inducement which makes the strongest appeal in every instance is the idea of a '1921 farmers' wheat pool.' The machinery for handling this matter must be provided." This is from W. A. Hiatt, another Bow River worker.

Interest in the political side is reported by Stephen Lunn, a Macleod captain, who has travelled, by car and team, about 400 miles appointing canvassers in the Pincher Creek district. J. Horner, of Macleod, writes that he

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

had no refusals in his canvass. Another good record was made by E. A. Wagler, Standard, who canvassed 17 homes and collected \$114. "Before I quit," he adds, "I will have 100 per cent. in my township." Wm. Puncke, of Stonelaw, visited 28 homes, and received subscriptions to the amount of \$187.

A hundred per cent. successful canvass of 15 homes was reported by E. R. Rasmussen, of Wetaskiwin, who says that the same district on October 25 gave a 100 per cent. vote in favor of prohibition.

The largest subscription from any single family so far is \$30 from P. Baker, of Ponoka, and six others of his family.

Great interest in the drive is being shown in Medicine Hat constituency, and the canvassers there are meeting with success, in spite of the fact that much of that district has been hard hit by drought. "I assure you we will do all we can," writes one canvasser. "We realize our cause."

In Victoria constituency the drive has been delayed owing to late threshing, but, writes Robert Wilson, one of the directors, "You may depend that we are with you, and will do our very best to make the drive a success, even though it will be a bit late." "I can assure you that the men whose names I have sent you will put the drive over successfully, even if it takes a week longer." This is from Cyrus Arkinstall, Sedgewick, and other letters from this district evince the same spirit.

In Battle River also there has been delay, but the organization is progressing splendidly. One of the directors in that constituency, J. G. Clark, in reporting his organization work complete, added: "Captains at work receiving hearty assistance and co-operation at all points."

Secretaries' Conference

Indications are that this will be the most important secretaries' conference so far held. The conferences have been growing more valuable each year, largely for the experiences related by various secretaries, who are thus able to carry back to their locals many suggestions as to methods which have proved successful in other locals.

This conference belongs entirely to the local associations themselves. It is a means whereby they may educate their secretary by meeting other secretaries from all parts of the province, and getting the value of their experience.

Some objection has been raised to the date of the conference. It has been found impractical, however, to hold the conference at other seasons of the year.

Every local should be represented. If the secretary cannot go send the president or some other officer, who can give the local the benefit of the information secured.

Travelling expenses will be pooled on a fixed rate of \$7.50 per delegate. When the secretary or delegate is also a delegate to the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers, his expenses will be paid in full by that organization.

A discussion on the wheat pool will be one of the important features of this conference. Locals are requested to send their secretaries with all the practical suggestions and information as to the attitude of the members of the locals towards a co-operative wheat pool for handling the 1921 crop.

President Wood, who was a member of last year's Wheat Board, and who is chairman of a special committee for wheat marketing appointed by a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and J. R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers, another member of this committee, who is an enthusiast for a co-operative pool, will be present; also C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the company, will discuss the general activities of the company. An ample share of the program will be allotted to women and juniors, who will also hold a separate session of their own. Every U.F.A. local that has a special women's or junior's committee should also endeavor to send the convener or secretary of that committee.

Conference opens at nine a.m. on Tuesday, November 23, in the Sandstone Hall, 136a Eighth Avenue East, Calgary.

Delegates are requested to purchase an excursion trip ticket to the Calgary winter fair, which opens on November 22, and runs all week.

Battle River Board Meets

At the last meeting of the executive of the Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association, held in Edmonton, the president and secretary were instructed to take steps required to incorporate the association in the event of necessity arising.

E. A. Bullis was re-appointed director for the St. Paul constituency.

The secretary-treasurer was authorized to pay Central office the balance due on account of the ten cent assessment levied by the late provincial political association.

There was a general discussion on the activities of the executive. It was thought that there was not enough continuity in the work of the individual members of the board, and in order to preserve their records, so that they could be readily handed on to their successors, it was decided to purchase portfolios for this purpose.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the other political associations and Central office, suggesting possible ways by which a freer exchange of ideas could be established, by exchanging copies of minutes of all board meetings, by having a member of the Central political committee attend all

executive meetings of the constituency associations, and by having a conference of those interested annually at the time of the U.F.A. convention.

It was also decided, in order to keep the locals informed as to the meetings of the executive, to send reports of these meetings to The Guide.

An understanding was reached that as far as possible the Battle River organization should be used to carry out the drive.

U.F.A. Calendar

Central office is issuing again this year a U.F.A. calendar. It will be in much the same form as last year's, bearing at the top of each page the words, "United Farmers of Alberta," the motto, "Equal Rights to All, Special Privileges to None," and the monogram of the association. It will have some improvements over last year's, in that the moon's phases and holidays will be shown.

The calendar sent out last year was greatly appreciated. "I wish to express my thanks for the splendid calendar you sent me. It is certainly fine, and I find use for it every day as a memorandum and diary." This was received from J. H. Dunster, Bowell, Alta. Another note of thanks is from H. P. Bott, Earlie: "Just a line to thank you for your good wishes for 1920 and calendar, which is one of the best that I have seen for some time." Order now from Central; 25 cents per copy; 12 for \$2.50.

Short Course in Organization and Economics

A suggestion has been made to Central office by several active U.F.A. workers that arrangements be made for a short course of lectures to occupy one or two weeks during the winter season. These workers have felt the need of being better informed on the social, political, and economic questions of the day, particularly as they affect the farming industry and the farmers' movement.

The United Farmers of Manitoba are making a start in this direction, and we understand have completed arrangements with Manitoba Agricultural College, who are prepared to put on a two-weeks' short course in conjunction with the United Farmers of Manitoba. Efforts are being made to secure the services of a special lecturer of recognized standing on the subject of political economy to supplement the lectures to be given by the regular staff of the agricultural college. Leaders in the United Farmers' movement in Manitoba would also give special addresses.

At the request of a few workers in Alberta who are interested we are circularizing locals suggesting discussion of this matter in the locals to see if there are any members who would care to attend such a course. The idea is that the course would be free, but that workers bear their own out-of-pocket expenses while attending. Any who are interested are requested to write to Central office, Calgary.

Constitutions in French

Central office has now available for distribution copies of the constitution printed in French. These can be supplied at a cost of two cents per copy.

Director Harris at Chinook

The first meeting of Chinook U.F.A. for this season was addressed by Director Harris on the political and economic problems of the farmer. Mr. Harris' address was listened to with close attention, and was much appreciated.

Thanksgiving Supper

The members of Howie local, their wives, and children were entertained at Thanksgiving dinner by their president, J. R. Hannaford. Over 60 sat down to a bountiful supper in a room tastefully decorated with flags, pennants and sheaves of grain. The evening was passed with music and dancing, and closed with a Thanksgiving hymn, the National Anthem, and cheers.



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Save the Children in War Stricken Europe

Herbert Hoover says: "Our problem over the forthcoming winter appears to be the care of about 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 children. These children are the obligation of every man, woman and child in the Western Hemisphere, for we have suffered less, but beyond this they are a charge on the heart of the whole world."

Help in this humane duty by bringing or sending your subscription to your nearest local branch or to headquarters, Alberta Division, Canadian Red Cross Society, O'Sullivan Block, Calgary, on Armistice Day, or week following.

**\$10 Will Save a Child; \$1 Will Give It
"Saving Food" for a Month**

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Resolutions Adopted

THE following resolutions were adopted by the Weyburn convention of District No. 2:

Moved by C. M. Hamilton, seconded by E. Robins, and unanimously adopted: "Resolved that this convention endorse the demand of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board, for the handling of the unsold balance of the 1920 wheat crop."

Moved by W. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Pretty, and unanimously agreed that: "This convention protests against the enormous and unwarranted increases recently made effective in railway freight and passenger rates; and that we endorse the request of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the re-establishment of convention passenger rates."

Moved by E. R. Mooney, Weyburn, seconded by John Neal, South Weyburn, and unanimously adopted, that: "This convention concurs in the finding of the joint board meeting of the Central board and the board of the Women's Section, that in lieu of the evident difference of opinion on the part of the locals on the question of provincial political action, the whole matter be referred to the locals and final decision at the next annual convention."

Moved by Mrs. Pettit, and seconded by Mrs. E. P. St. John, Kisbey, and adopted, that: "This convention hereby expresses its satisfaction at the result of the referendum of yesterday, and places itself on record as expecting prompt action in prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors, and as pledging its members to heartily support the responsible officials in their endeavor to make the liquor legislation of the province fully effective."

Moved by E. P. St. John, Kisbey, and seconded by Johnstone Graham, of Beinfait, and adopted unanimously, that: "Whereas, the prompt and effective action taken by the provincial government in combatting the grasshopper plague was of the greatest value to the farmers of District No. 3; therefore, be it resolved that this convention express its hearty appreciation of the same."

Moved by Johnstone Graham, seconded by A. G. Moore, and adopted, that: "Whereas, the financial institutions of the Dominion of Canada are not in favor of giving substantial financial assistance for the development of agriculture and the marketing of our crops, that we might be enabled to get the best possible results for our labors; resolved that some means be taken for the establishment of an elastic system of agricultural credit, and that a provincial agricultural bank be created for the financial credit of the province."

Moved by Mr. Pretty, seconded by Dan Sinclair, and agreed, that: "Whereas, on account of the serious crop failure in certain areas of the province, there exists the utmost need for assistance; therefore, be it resolved that the attention of the Central office and the provincial government be drawn to these conditions, with a request that prompt and effective action be taken."

Moved by Mr. More and seconded by Mr. Hanson, and adopted, that: "We, the members of the Dreamland local, recommend that the provincial government pass a law to provide that each party who loses in arbitration re hail insurance adjustments, shall pay all the costs."

The following motion was also adopted: "Whereas, the cost of coal has been advanced from time to time until the prices now charged in Saskatchewan have become a burden on the people; and, whereas, the quality of the coal delivered to the consumer is now inferior and contains a large percentage of dust and slate; and, whereas, the loss to the consumer in paying freight on dust and slate and loss in heat units is considerable; and, whereas, the government provides facilities and makes regulations for the grading of wheat, apples and other commodities; be it resolved that we ask the proper authorities to provide the necessary machinery to protect the consumer, by a system of grad-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

ing and dockage of coal, which will be equitable to the shipper, dealer and consumer."

Three Reasons for Buying Bonds

Among the letters received by Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer, endorsing the campaign for the sale of Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures, is the following from R. M. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the New National Policy, which points out three very important reasons why Saskatchewan investors should buy these bonds.

Mr. Johnson says: "I do not hesitate to recommend to the people of Saskatchewan their subscribing to the Greater Production Bonds of the province. They have several things to recommend them. In the first place, as a safe investment for the savings of the people, they furnish unquestioned security. The rate of interest, while not so good, is still much higher than that paid by the banks on savings deposits. And the redemption clause makes them almost as readily transferable into cash as a saving's bank account."

"Secondly, they make readily available for greater production, the surplus funds held in the province; thus by retaining the money within the province, contributing to the general prosperity."

"Thirdly, and to my mind most important of all, is the building up of a provincial consciousness. Every investor, no matter what his occupation, will have the consciousness that he is a factor in the welfare of the basic industry of the province. Every borrower may feel that his success is in a measure due to the co-operation of his fellow citizens. The evils of class distinction are to a great degree neutralized, each playing his part for the general good, in a truly co-operative spirit."

Pangman Reports Progress

One of the best reports from locals given at the Verwood convention in District No. 2 was presented by Mrs. Oliver, on behalf of the Pangman local, which reads as follows:

"We have only increased the number of our membership by five since last year, but we consider our 25 members are good members."

"Out of the nine monthly meetings possible this year, we have held nine, with an average attendance of 12 members. Two special meetings have been called. In the winter months the meetings are held in the rest room in town, one of the members being responsible for the lunch served after the meeting. In the summer months we go to the different homes."

"We elect three committees: Sick committee, to visit or send flowers to the sick; cemetery committee, the Women Grain Growers having taken the responsibility of getting trees planted in the cemetery, keeping them cultivated and generally keeping the cemetery in fairly good order. These two committees stand for the year. A new civic committee is appointed every month, not only to report on civic affairs, but anything that may be of interest."

"We aim to have a paper read on some information subject every meeting, though this does not always 'pan out,' though we have had a few very interesting papers this year on Co-operation Between Home and School; Is Liquor a Necessity in the Home? The Rev. Mr. White attended the August meeting to discuss and explain the referendum. We consider a good paper an important part of the meeting and would like to do better along this line."

"We also took up the District Nurse question, brought it before the municipal council, and have been the means of getting a district nurse in this muni-

cipality. To raise funds we put on a play in March, entitled Civil Service, realizing the sum of \$70."

"In August, we held a lawn social, serving coffee, cake and ice cream; also a few side shows, and for a program put on a mock parliament. From this affair we made \$70. We are planning to put on another play in February. We are aiming to buy a Grain Growers' lot in town."

"During last winter months, up to March, we had a debate every two weeks, weather permitting, serving lunch free of charge."

Amongst the Select Hundred

L. A. Goud, secretary-treasurer of View Hill Grain Growers' Association, Ltd., writes:

"I notice on the Grain Growers' page of The Guide of October 20, you give a list of all locals having a membership of 100 and over. Where does the View Hill local come in? On July 1 I sent you \$122 for membership fees, and reported seven life members and 21 of our members' fees paid by Wood End local. This gives us a paid membership of 150, and should place View Hill 11th on your list; but apparently we are ignored. Last year we paid you \$130 for fees and also reported seven life members."

"I also note your statement that you very much wish locals would be a little more communicative with regard to the nature of their operations. Several weeks ago I sent you a couple of copies of our interim financial statement (another copy now enclosed), but its receipt was not even acknowledged, and I presume was consigned to the waste paper basket without perusal."

The report referred to shows that the trading accounts for the View Hill Grain Growers' Association for the six months ending June 30, 1920, handled business in car and bulk shipments to the amount of \$71,743.72; which was distributed as follows: Groceries,

\$7,421.59; flour, feed and seed, \$61,008.83; fruit, \$1,841.50; wire, \$832.35; twine, \$350.05; posts, \$259.40.

The retail trading account for the same period showed total sales of \$11,077.98; while the livestock selling account showed \$4,352 distributed to shippers, at a cost of \$61,851, leaving a balance carried to profit and loss of \$18.06.

Plato Wants Wheat Board

A. E. Maland, secretary of the Plato Grain Growers' Association, has forwarded the following resolution for publication on the Grain Growers' page, which was adopted by the residents of Plato and farmers of the surrounding district, at a meeting held in the town of Plato on Monday, October 25. It was also agreed that a copy of the resolution be wired at once to Hon. Arthur Meighen and Sir Geo. E. Foster, and that a copy be mailed each to N. P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and J. B. Musselman.

The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, a very unsatisfactory condition has arisen in the West because of lack of stability in the wheat market, and

"Whereas, the recent drop in wheat prices has caused immense loss to the producers and to the country in general, and

"Whereas, the depression in prices is entirely unwarranted by world conditions, but is the result of unnecessary forcing of the wheat upon the market, a condition that could have been prevented by a reasonable measure of control, eliminating also the disastrous fluctuation of price, and

"Whereas, if the present deplorable condition continued, it may well lead to stagnation of business in the West and general exodus from the farms;

"Resolved, that we, the residents of the town of Plato, and the farmers of the surrounding districts, in mass meeting here assembled, hereby protest against the abolition of the Wheat Board and demand the re-instatement of the board along the same lines as 1919, including in the personnel Messrs. Stewart and Riddel to handle the balance of the 1920 wheat crop."



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motor roads through magnificent
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How I Make Big Money Out of "Ornery" Horses

By J. A. BUTLER

ABOUT two years ago I witnessed up in New York State an exhibition of horse-training that opened my eyes. A man by the name of Mackley took a devil of a mean, vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in a few days had her gentle enough for a school girl to drive. Mackley had taken the mare off the owner's hands for \$50 and just ten days after sold her for \$175.00. A clear profit of \$125.00 in ten days!

That started me investigating. I learned that Mackley had simply used the methods introduced by the famous horse trainer, Jesse Beery. Beery, I learned, used to go about the country giving wonderful exhibitions in colt-breaking and horse-training; but realizing that he could accomplish more by teaching his methods by mail, had given up his exhibition work to spread his horse-training secrets by mail-instruction. Mackley had studied Beery's Course in his spare time and in a few months was able to accomplish magical results with green colts and horses with bad habits.

Other Successes

Mackley's work showed me a way to make some nice money and I determined to take Prof. Beery's Course in horse-training—but before doing so I made further inquiries. Here are what a few of Beery's students said. I'll let them tell of their success in their own words.

Mr. S. L. Arrant writes: "Just to test Beery's methods, I bought the worst balky, kicking, fighting horse I could find. Paid \$65.00 for him. After handling him only a few hours according to Beery's system I sold him for \$135.00."

Mr. Dell Nicholson, Portland, Mich., writes: "I have trained a four year old mare that was given up by everybody. Bought her for \$35.00, and now have her so gentle, my little boy handles her. Wouldn't take \$200.00 for her."

Dean L. Smith, Findley, Ohio, writes: "By following Beery's instructions have changed a worthless, dangerous balker into a horse worth \$225.00."

Everett McBlock, Elkhart, Ill., writes: "Have just broken a pony to drive and taught it some tricks. Owner bought it for \$17.50. Paid me \$40 to train it. He just sold it to a show company for \$150.00."

How I Work

The big source of my income is in buying up

"ornery" colts and horses at bargain prices, and after training the animals, selling them at a good profit. However, I also pick up good money handling colts and training horses for others on a fee basis. For instance, a farmer had a beautiful driving bay that had the bad habit of shying. A piece of paper blowing across the road would set the horse crazy. The owner thought a great deal of the animal, but couldn't take chances on the shying habit. A friend of his for whom I had done some work put this man in touch with me and in a few hours I had the horse completely cured of the habit—for which job I received \$50.

Curing Bad Habits

You can see from this that my work consists not only in breaking colts and "gentling" vicious horses, but in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as shying, balking, fear of automobiles, etc., pulling at hitching strap, pawing in the stall, etc. etc., Beery's methods of colt breaking are particularly amazing. Under the old way of handling green colts one usually had to half kill the horse as well as himself to

accomplish anything—and then the colt was usually spoiled or hurt in some way or other. But, when you apply Beery's principles, there is no hard, long work or injury to the colt.

No one should have a biting, kicking or balky horse when it is so easy to cure these vicious habits. No one should attempt to break in a colt the old fashioned way when Beery's methods make the task so easy. To every horse owner, to every lover of horseflesh, my advice is to get acquainted with the Beery principles. You can not only make money for yourself, but you can do a world of good, particularly at this day when war-demands have placed a premium on horses.

Wonderful Book Free

I have been requested to state that Prof. Jesse Beery will send his remarkable booklet, "How to Break and Train Horses" free to those interested. It is a booklet well worth having as it reveals some startling information on horse-training. I have heard men who considered themselves expert horsemen say that the booklet was a revelation to them. There is no use in my going into details on the booklet when you can get it free for the asking.

Just drop a line to Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 611 Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. A postcard will do as well as a letter.



Three prize winners from the herd of C. J. L. Field, Moosomin, Sask.

The Hog Production Situation

THE packers of Winnipeg are becoming greatly alarmed lest the farmers of Western Canada forget the art of hog raising. Quite recently they made an appeal to the Provincial Department of Agriculture to put on a campaign to boost the hog business. The request was referred to the executive of the Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association, which politely declined to have anything to do with such a move. About the same time the publicity department of the associated packers sent out the following broadside to all the papers in the country to be run as news. It is entitled, Our Hog Crisis and Its Remedy, and reads:

"This fall's swift, marked drop in the price of coarse grains will bring home the wisdom of a steadier policy in livestock farming. The lack of a steady policy has just brought about a crisis in the hog industry which is almost tragic, and may have a far-reaching effect on our export bacon trade built up through 30 years of careful effort. During the comparatively short period when, in relation to grain prices, production was in an unfavorable position, farmers, especially in the West, by wholesale disposal, almost depleted the country of breeding stock.

"The tragedy of this action lies in two things. During the war we had built up a great name and a keen demand for Canadian bacon. We secured a position overseas which would have been assured if supplies had been kept up. Our real danger now is the loss of that market due to the more rapid recovery of other countries where farmers were far-sighted enough to get back into the hog business after the war in spite of high feeding prices. Today the Canadian farmer is faced with having on his hands a big crop of coarse grains at a comparatively low price. It could be very profitably fed to hogs. Yet the hogs are not in the country to be fed.

"Immediate action may yet save the situation. In every litter of hogs now being prepared for market there are two or three sows that would make excellent mothers. It is in this that the remedy may be found.

"1. Let every farmer who wishes to bring his hog herds back to normal breed some of these this fall.

"2. Let every farmer who depleted his breeding stock go to his neighbors and shipping stations where hogs are being loaded, and pick out suitable sows for breeding this fall.

"By thus securing and breeding sows this season the present great crops of grains may yet be turned to best advantage. Pigs coming in the spring of 1921 may be fed and partly finished on the big crop of 1920. It will mean the restoration of normal conditions in our hog production and, greatest of all the gains in the long run, it will, by restoring the supply of meat to the export market before it is too late, assure the future market overseas for our distinctive Canadian hog products."

If the maintenance of a continued large export trade ought to be our policy, regardless of the price to the consumer—on with the dance. But swine raisers do not readily forget the consequences which followed the last attempt to build up a large export trade. They were induced by government propaganda to enlarge their droves during the period of war-time food scarcity, and up to the middle of 1919 ex-

port trade was booming. During the autumn the bottom fell out of the market, and producers, facing a feed scarcity unprecedented in our experience, had to liquidate for whatever price they could get.

It is all very well for the scribe who wrote the inspired remarks in the quotation to say that pigs were sold at a loss for only a comparatively short space of time. As it occurred in the season of heavy marketing, the bulk of the augmented war-time supply was cleared at ruinous prices.

While the packer may deplore the loss of a foreign market, the swine grower is more concerned with a fair return for his labor, and no amount of propaganda will induce the average man to rush into hog production. Indiscriminate livestock boosting is a boomerang which returns to damage those who indulge in it, and as the provincial government and the swine breeders' executive could give no guarantee against a return of the price fluctuation of 1919, they acted wisely in refusing to accept the responsibility of a campaign of promotion. If packers wish to risk their reputations it is clearly up to them to finance the drive for more hogs. They could use for that purpose some of the money which they now devote to four-color spreads in women's magazines to prove that prettily garnished dishes of bully beef made from three-cent canner cows reconciles husbands to women's political tea parties.

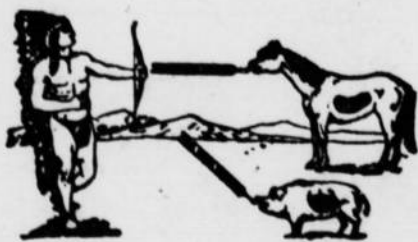
If they undertake some such task it will be well to explain what the forces are besides supply and demand which regulate hog prices. The Winnipeg Free Press has this to say about supply and price: "At Winnipeg, for example, for the nine months ending September 30, the receipts were only 114,170 hogs as against 217,082 in 1919; 256,134 in 1918 and 262,915 in 1917. It would be natural to assume that with these very much lighter receipts the price would have been correspondingly high; but what has been the fact? Simply, that with the reduction in receipts has come a steady reduction in price, until select hogs, fed and watered on the Winnipeg yards, are today worth \$16.75 per cwt., a drop of \$6.25 from the high point of September, when hogs were \$23, and \$5.25 from the high point of August, when they were quoted at \$22."

The plea for a steadier policy is very timely if it is disassociated from the idea of a big export trade. The supply of breeding sows throughout the country is far too low for the most economical operation of farms. Every farm should have at least one litter every year to consume slops, screenings and other unmarketable products. Hog raising on this limited plan is almost always a profitable proposition, no matter how low prices go. As a steady policy, a few farms can raise as many as five litters yearly with profit, although, in general, the profit per litter decreases with an increasing number of litters, because more marketable grain must be used. The in-and-outer is the bane of the business, as he is responsible largely for price movements from year to year. He does not even gain his own ends, as on the average he does not get as much out of it as the man who stays by the business through thick and thin.

Steadiness by all means, a large export trade if possible, but first, last and all the time more information for the producer so that his business may

Treat Your Horses Now With

"A Sur-Shot"



Bot and Worm REMOVER

Between 85 and 95 per cent. of the horses in Western Canada are infested with bots or worms or both. The best time to treat horses for these injurious parasites is in the late fall or early winter, when the bot larvae are still small and have not sapped the vitality of the horse as they will do if horses are left untreated until the spring.

By far the most effective bot and worm remover is the "SUR-SHOT BOT AND WORM REMOVER" manufactured and distributed by The Fairview Chemical Company, Regina. "Sur-Shot Bot and Worm Remover" is absolutely safe, is easily administered, causes no purging or other ill effects, and the results from its use are wonderful. Every package is sold on a guarantee. If the animal treated is infested with parasites and we fail to produce results, your money will be refunded.

A Sur-Shot Bot and Worm Remover is put up in two sized packages, the \$5.00 size, containing 24 capsules, which will treat 24 colts, 12 young or light horses, or eight heavy horses. The dose is one capsule for colts, two capsules for light horses, and three for heavy horses. The \$8.00 package contains 12 capsules. An instrument for administering the capsules is sent with each package, but capsules may be purchased separately for \$2.35 per dozen.

Order from your nearest dealer. In any locality where we have no dealer we will mail postpaid upon receipt of price, either size package.

Fairview Chemical Company Limited

Manufacturers and Distributors

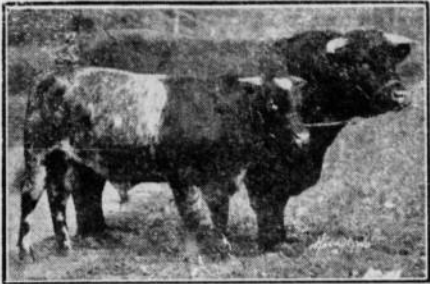
REGINA, SASK.

be run with an eye to the future. No propaganda deserves to be effective that is not built on the bedrock of the producers' security.

Saskatchewan's International Exhibit

Arrangements for the sending of an exhibit of choice livestock from Saskatchewan to the Chicago International are rapidly taking shape.

The selection of the exhibit is in the hands of a special committee appointed by the Saskatchewan Livestock Board. This committee consists of R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater; S. Haggerty, of Belle Plaine; Dr. Head, of Regina; George Rupp, of Lampman; Professor Shaw, of the University; G. N. Buffum, of Bechar; W. H. Gibson, of Indian Head; Robert Sinton, of Regina; R. H. Taber, of Condie; F. H. Auld, deputy



These two Shorthorn bulls were, respectively, senior and junior champions at Toronto, 1920. The older bull was also grand champion. Together they won for their owner the first prize as progeny of one cow. J. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

minister of agriculture, and J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner.

A meeting of this committee was held some months ago and all the possible competitors that were known of in the province were carefully considered. From these possibilities a number of the most likely ones were listed, and from these entries have been made for the International, by Mr. Robertson, secretary of the livestock board. These entries are widely distributed throughout the province, consisting of animals scattered all the way from Lloydminster in the north to Weyburn in the south. The three heavy draft breeds of horses are most largely represented, namely, Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians; but entries have also been made for Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle and in sheep, for Oxfords and Shropshires. Although entries have been made to Chicago, the final weeding out and definite selection will be made by the above-mentioned committee during the Regina Winter Fair, and the exact exhibit will parade in the stadium on the evening of Friday, November 12, when all lovers of good livestock will have an opportunity of seeing the animals which will represent the province at this great "battle of the breeds" in Chicago.

The Clydesdale entries have been made for animals owned by S. Haggerty, Belle Plaine; Thos. Halpenny, Regina; John Martin, Condie; W. S. Cameron, Tregarva; University, Saskatoon; Chas. A. Weaver, Lloydminster, and John Sinclair, of Congress. The Percheron contingent consists of entries from Dr. Head, Williams Brothers, W. H. Kerr, Edgar E. Petersmeyer, of Regina; George Fraser, Tate; Alex. McLaren, Pense, and includes two young mares recently purchased by the University at the Percheron sale in Regina. Choice Belgian entries have been secured from the studs of George Rupp, of Lampman; Dr. Head, and Coe Brothers, of Regina, including such well-known horses as Dr. Head's Fox de Roosbeke, and George Rupp's Pioneer Masterpiece, lately purchased by Mr. Keith, of Drinkwater.

In Shorthorn cattle the selection is not large, but is very choice, consisting of three animals from the Wright farms at Drinkwater; two bulls from the University at Saskatoon, and A. R. Mooney's champion Rosa Hope heifer. Only three animals have been entered in the Angus breed, and they come from the herds of the University and of G. N. Buffum, of Bechar.

Entries in sheep have been sent in from Follett Brothers, of Duval, in Oxfords, and Olof Berg, of Loreburn, and the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, in Shropshires.

One thing is certain, that when the

final selection from these is made the province will be represented by a very creditable and fine-looking exhibit. All the breeders know that the competition will be extremely keen, and they are making no rash claims as to whether they will win many ribbons or not, but the publicity value will be very considerable, and have a beneficial effect in demonstrating to the public, both of Canada and the United States, that Saskatchewan does possess first-class livestock.

While entries have already been made, alterations can be made in these entries any time up to November 16, so that if changes need to be made at the close of the Winter Fair, it will be possible to make them.—W. A. M.

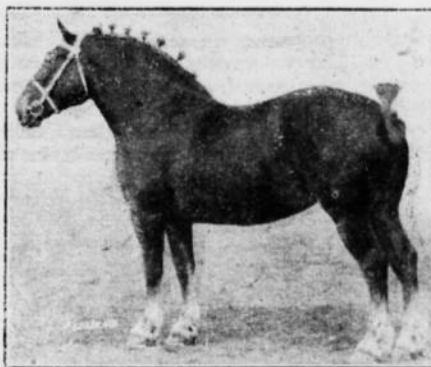
Where Sentiment Counts

These very pertinent answers to stock assertions from those who advocate the scrapping of horse power on farms, appears in the Breeder's Gazette, over the name of Robert T. Pound:

"Some persons do not like horses. They remember that old Dobbin has a collar sore, but forget that he is 15 or 20 years old. They see a balky mule, and forget how an engine with a warped exhaust valve or a weak intake valve spring acts. They ride behind a team and curse the heat, although they probably never fired a steam tractor in the summertime. They starve a horse and then wonder why he is weak, although they know that the bearings in an engine will burn out if they are not oiled. They claim that a tractor does not eat while it is standing still, and forget that a horse does not eat while he is working. The more one works a horse the less he costs, and the more one works a tractor the more it costs, when the cost of any job is figured. These same fellows growl at paying the veterinarian for floating their old horse's teeth, but take it for granted that the boiler needs new tubes or the cylinders need reborring."

Made Money on Steers

The most important reason for fattening steers is that properly handled this side line is profitable. In connection with feeding experiments in fattening steers, conducted at Scott, 78 animals have been fattened in three winters. The average profit over feed cost has amounted to \$17.22 per steer, or a total profit of \$1,343.16. The animals for these experiments were bought in the autumn and sold in the spring, and all feed consumed was charged at top market prices. The cash profits from this work were secured in three ways. There was a spread between autumn prices when there is usually surplus of stock selling on the markets, and the spring prices when butcher cattle are usually scarce. There was an increased gain in weight made by the animals during the winter, and there was an increased value of the animals



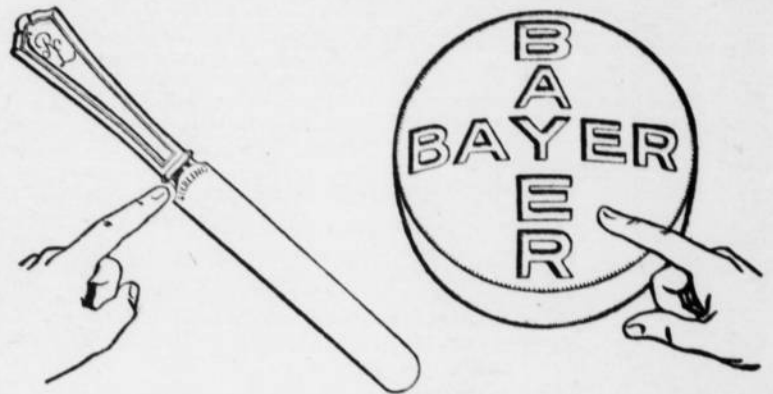
Irvinedale Favette
Grand Champion Belgian Mare, Iowa State Fair. Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

due to being classed as fat butcher stock instead of as feeders.

One of the great difficulties on western farms is to secure competent help—steer feeding would provide winter employment for hired help and would permit the farmers paying good wages, and thus more efficient help would be maintained throughout the entire year. Every encouragement is being given to increase this line of work. The banks will loan money to farmers for the purpose of purchasing feeder stock. The Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have market representatives at each of the several

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Always buy an unbroken package

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Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



Off Summer Pastures

Your animals are coming off summer pastures and going on dry feed. It's a big change. Out in the succulent pastures, Nature supplies the tonics and laxatives to keep animals in condition.

—But unless you supply these tonics and laxatives to your stock on dry feed, you are not going to get full returns from your hay, grain and fodder. Besides, your animals are apt to get "off feed" and out of fix.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Supplies the Tonics—Laxatives—Diuretics

- It keeps animals free from worms.
- It keeps their bowels open and regular.
- It keeps the appetite and digestion good.
- It conditions cows for calving.
- It helps to keep up the milk flow.
- It keeps feeding cattle right up on their appetite.
- It keeps hogs healthy, thrifty, free from worms.
- It means health and thrift for all animals.

Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many animals you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

25 lb. Pail, \$3.50 100 lb. Drum, \$12.00

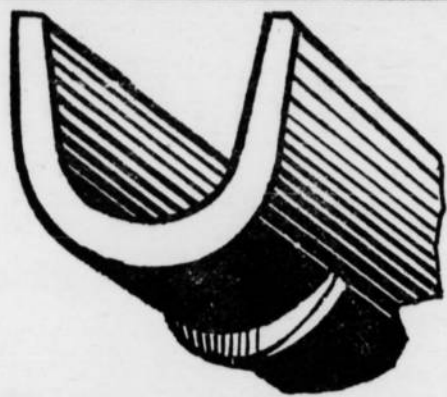
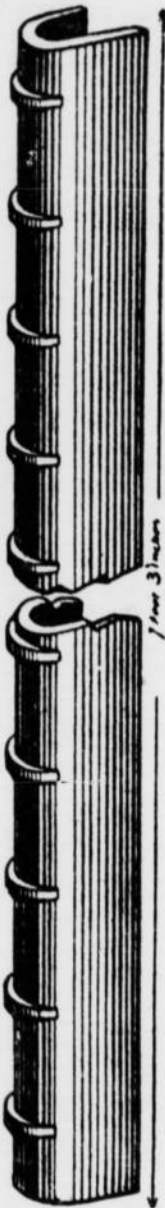
Smaller packages in proportion.

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Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



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will stand any farm strain. Made of high carbon steel, rust-resisting and properly erected they will last a lifetime.

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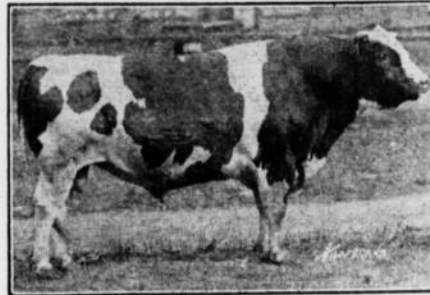
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large stock markets in Western Canada. These men issue daily reports on the market situation, and these reports are published in the daily papers. In addition every assistance possible is given the intending purchaser in securing a good grade of steer, and reduced freight rates are allowed on all stock going back to the farms. The market representative will also be found of great assistance at the time of disposing of the fat steers.

On the Dominion experimental stations steer fattening has been under



Count Plus Inka Sylvia
Grand champion Holstein Bull, Toronto, 1920. Owned by Haley and Lee, Springfield, Ont.

way for some time, and a number of rations have been tested. Any information along this line will be sent free on application.—M. P. Tinline, superintendent, Scott Experimental Station, Sask.

The Mystery of Hairless Litters

To the swine grower the phenomena of hairless litters is a mystery in so far as origin is concerned. He simply knows that sows normal in every way farrow litters that are quite abnormal in one, all, or a combination of the following: Completely or partially hairless, with undeveloped hoofs; blind; very large, flabby, and with abnormal development of the head and neck; very small, weak, and undeveloped generally. Such pigs usually die in from a few hours to a few days after birth. Not all pigs in the litter are so affected, some being quite normal. The sow remains normal.

While the scientist has arrived at what is possibly the direct constitutional cause, the preliminary causes are more or less in mystery.

A breeder may one year lose 90 per cent. of his pigs, and the next year with the same breeding stock, feeds, quarters, water, and management, obtain a normal increase. In certain years and localities that trouble seems to be almost of an epidemic, only to disappear entirely. Is it due to seasonal influence? Is it transmissible? Is it due to some poisonous element in the sows ration which leaves her unharmed, but which arrests or renders abnormal the later development of the pigs in utero?

The Apparent Cause of the Hairless Pig

It cannot be stated definitely that the cause is seasonal. Certainly there is no consistency in such a claim. The possibility of contagion is also most difficult to assume. It would, further, seem illogical that any actual poison to the foetus would leave the sow quite unharmed. Apparently the difficulty lies in some deficiency of the sow's ration, which is essential to the normal growth of the little pig. Apparently, too, this malady or abnormality is similar to the thyroid affections of calves and lambs.

Gilts are more predisposed to give hairless litters than are adults, possibly due to certain deficiencies in the ration being entirely absorbed by the dam. Further, the trouble is in practically every case confined to the winter-carried litter, and is very rarely seen in the summer or fall litter. Apparently certainly deficiencies in the ration may be corrected by the sow in the summer from other sources, whereas she has no recourse during the winter unless supplied artificially.

Here is what is known at present:

1. That a ration for the pregnant sow highly proteid or nitrogenous predisposes to hairless litters, but that in many cases the correction of the balance and constituents of the ration apparently corrects the trouble. While there are plenty of cases to the contrary in Eastern Canada, the trouble is usually scattered widely, and in all likelihood

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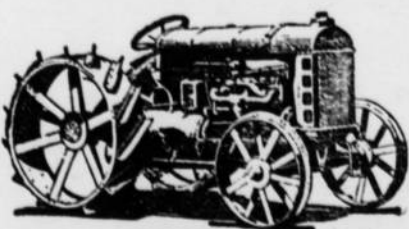
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At the Hamilton Tractor show, the Fordson won first, second and third in one contest and first and second in the other against a field of fourteen competitors.

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Besides, Ford dealers are ready with full stocks of repair parts and with skilled mechanics to keep your Fordson always on the job. There is a Fordson dealer in your district



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T21

due to malnutrition. Sows are frequently given insufficient exercise, too little vegetable matter, such as clover, hay, and roots, and little or no mineral matter, such as charcoal, ashes, earth, etc. They have depended largely on a more or less highly proteid ration—shorts, bran, elevator screenings, etc.

What the Scientist has Shown

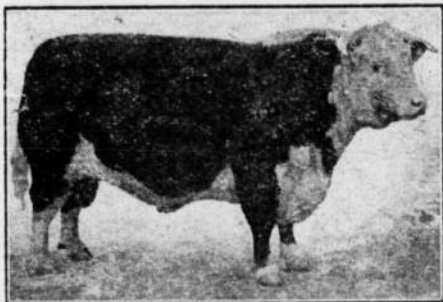
It has been proven conclusively that the activity of the thyroid gland has a marked effect on the development of the young. Further, that the activity of this gland depends quantitatively on its iodine content. Exhaustive investigation has shown that in the sow this iodine content was much lower during the normal or usual months of pregnancy than at any other time during the year. All of the above the hogman may regard as fearful and wonderful. The fact remains that the introduction of iodine into the pregnant sow's ration may have the effect of causing a normal litter, where the contrary had been the case previously.

There is no way to treat the affected small pig. Prevention only is possible through the sow.

1. Feed a light grain ration as required, but balance it with plenty of clover hay in racks, and with pulped mangels or cooked turnips. Make mineral feeding a feature—charcoal, soft coal, wood ashes, ground rock phosphate, earth, sods, etc. The use of tankage, fish meal, bone meal, etc., is also recommended, placed where the sows may help themselves from self-feeders or in the meal ration, two to five per cent. In many cases, as previously stated, particularly in Eastern Canada, such preventive practice for some reason is effective. In Western Canada, however, where the phenomenon is regularly the cause of very serious losses, the trial of a direct addition of iodine in the form of potassium iodine would be recommended. The minimum doses required to give results is not definitely known. However, the administration of five grain doses of potassium iodine daily during the pregnant period has proven almost a certain preventive. In fact, the use of this drug two or three times weekly is recommended where it is used during the complete gestation period. In practice the best plan would be to have a druggist make up a solution of known strength or dilution. By the use of a small measuring glass a sufficient quantity of the solution to contain five grains of potassium iodine could be added, and stirred into the slop or meal, depending upon the number of animals fed.—G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa, Ont.

Corn Color and Feeding Value

Recent experiments carried on at various places in the United States indicate that the feeding value of corn is



Bonnie J
Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the
1919 International. Owned by E. E.
Mack, Morrisville, Ga.

related to its color. It has long been a tradition that yellow corn was more nutritious than other sorts, but there has been no scientific data to confirm this view. Within the past few years, the discovery of the presence of vitamins has added considerably to our knowledge of comparative feeding values, and it has now been determined that fat-soluble vitamin is in some way associated with yellow color in corn. In this year of relatively low corn prices as compared with the price of small grains, more corn than ever will be imported for stock feeding, and these experiments would indicate that where the buyer can exercise a choice, he would do well to give the yellow varieties the preference over the red or the white.

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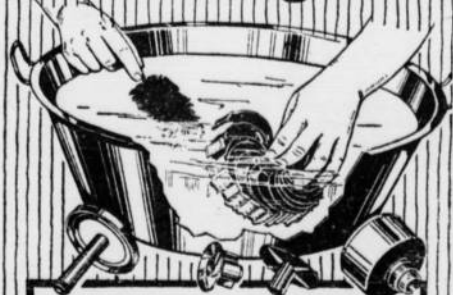
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Saturday, November 27
9.30 A.M. SHARP

35 Head Cows
25 Head Calves

10 Two-year-old Heifers, 5 Yearling Heifers

Also Celebrated Bull

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cattle at the Calgary Fair until you have looked over our offering.

We have entered Six Females and Two Calves in the Hereford Sale which you ought to enquire about before deciding on your purchase. They

are of good breeding and individual merit. The cows are tested breeders, and some of them will sell with promising calves at foot. Some of the calves in our show herd are from these same cows. All the cows are re-bred, five of them to Panama 38th, by Cuba's Panama, the sire of last summer's Canadian grand champion, and out of a Beau Mischief dam. We invite inspection, either at the Calgary Fair or at the farm, three miles east of Daysland.

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In Livestock Circles

Sales at Calgary Winter Fair

The following is the list of breeders who are supplying high-quality stock for these sales. Catalog of entries may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Winter Fair, Exhibition Grounds, Calgary.

Entries of Shorthorns which are to be sold Tuesday, November 23, at 1.30 p.m., include the following: J. W. Atcheson, Cayley; Baker Bros., Carseland; A. H. Bolton, Lacombe; John Daly, Granum; G. A. Davidson, Calgary; Miss Bun Dewdney, Calgary; H. T. Dobson, Youngstown; Major R. B. Eaton, Craigmyle; Willis L. Fowler, Mazeppa; R. W. Gardiner & Co., Lethbridge; W. H. S. Garrick, Trochu; O. Gilmore, Alix; F. S. Grisdale, Olds; Edward Harrison, Cochrane; Richard Knights and Sons, Calgary; James Maxwell, Olds; A. Medhurst, Foremost; Mrs. Alma Pawson, Coaldale; S. P. Sleeth, Stettler; Ernest Stevenson, Craigmyle; W. H. Tebb, Aldrie; Wm. Tweedale, Crossfield; Richard Walsh, Sampsonston.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale will commence at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, November 24. The following breeders have made entries: J. F. Day, Red Deer; H. B. Forbes, Calgary; J. A. Honens, Mazeppa; Lew Hutchinson,



Winsome Grand 33667

Clydesdale stallion by Evergrand, by Everlasting; dam Winsome Nell. Owned by Geo. Dobson Ninga, Man.

Duhamel; Mrs. S. E. Savill, R.R.4, Calgary; Alex. Smith, Winnifred.

The horse sale will be held in the pavilion on Wednesday evening, November 24, commencing at seven p.m. The following have made entries: R. A. Allan, Dalroy; Wm. Burton, Lomond; Thos. Cronie, Calgary; A. L. Dollar, High River; W. S. McKinnon, Olds; Maxwell Smith, Calgary; Thorburn and Riddle, De Winton; Mrs. L. Yousph, Carstairs; Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail; F. W. Rudolph, Dalemead.

On Thursday, November 25, at one p.m., the Herefords will be sold. The sale will include entries from the following breeders: O. A. Boggs and Sons, Daysland; John McD. Davidson, Coaldale; George E. Fuller Co., Calgary; S. M. Mace, R.R.2, High River; J. C. Sherry, Edmonton; Charles Stuart, Carstairs; John Wilson, Innisfail.

On Friday, November 26, commencing at ten a.m., a number of fat stock show entries will be offered.

Write today for catalog.

Alberta Steers Top Chicago Market

On Monday, November 1, A. E. Cross made the record price of the season for grass-fed cattle. One bunch of 59 Shorthorn-Hereford horned steers, averaging 1,300 pounds, made \$13.75. The second cut of 154 head, averaging 1,473 pounds, were sold for \$12.25. These steers were of Mr. Cross' own raising, and afford a striking example of the value of breeding.

Shorthorn Judge for International

The policy of appointing foreign judges for the international is certainly to be commended. The American Shorthorn Association has now got into line. John Sibson, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is to officiate in the Shorthorn ring this year. He is regarded as a competent judge in his own country, and has produced some of their very best.

Shorthorn Sale Satisfactory

Mr. Mooney tells us he feels gratified at the result of the selling of Shorthorns in the joint sale held at Assiniboia recently. Bad weather kept down attendance, and as the sale was held in new territory prices were not record-breaking, but the results were such that the breed will have a new jumping-off place for bigger aims in the coming year.

Canadian Judges at International

From the full list of international judges recently published it may be seen that Canadians have been widely honored. Wm. McKirdy is the sole judge of Clydesdales, and, after the usual custom, will be one of three to pass on geldings, singles and pairs. Alex. Galbraith is the sole judge of Suffolks. The Hon. Duncan Marshall is to judge milking Shorthorns, and Prof. Carlyle, of Calgary, has the very important post of deciding on champion hogs, grades and crossbreds. Four Ontario breeders have been honored. Robt. Graham is to be one of three Percheron judges. Three officiate in the sheep ring: W. A. Dryden, on Shropshires; Charles Shore, Glansworth, Ont., on Cotswolds; E. R. Wood, Freeman, Ont., on Leicesters. Some western newspaper representatives are reported to be taking down a British flag, which was conspicuous by its absence last year, in a fair which purports to be international in character.

Bousfield Shorthorn Sale Cancelled

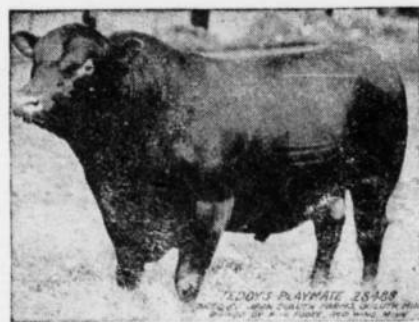
James Bousfield advises us that he has found it impossible to get accommodation at St. Boniface for the sale he had planned to hold there November 30. However, the stock is at the farm at Macgregor, and he will sell it by private treaty. There are 100 head to choose from, including show-imported and dual-purpose stock, and for those who cannot visit the farm and make personal selection he will ship on approval. Mr. Bousfield has taken advantage of the new service, and is advertising this change in plans in the Farmers' Market Place.

Karakuls Will Be Scarce

Not many men concern themselves with the significance of the latest news from south-eastern Russia. Bolshevik forces pressing in the direction of India have over-run Bokhara, and forced its ruler to take refuge with the neighboring Mahomedan power. The whole principality is said to be visited with the same degree of disorganization which has marked the progress of Bolshevism in European Russia. Bokhara, it will be remembered, is the home of the Persian lamb industry. An American firm which had planned an importation of Karakul sheep in 1920 had to abandon the project, as it was unsafe to go beyond the support of British military authorities. It will be years before more importations take place, and expansion in this promising business will be limited because of the small number of Karakuls in this country. Dr. Patrick, of Calgary, is congratulating himself on the possession of some of the finest imported fur sheep which ever came out of Russia, and his Calgary ranch ought to become a replenishing source for many new American herds.

Percheron Sale Successful

The Williams' Bros.-Petersmeyer Percheron sale at Regina, October 26, resulted in an average of \$495 on 43 head. Of these, the top mare was Eileen, the three-year-old champion at the spring fair, which was sold for \$1,600. The next highest was Nutana, a two-year-old, at \$1,035, and the next highest, Julia, a four-year-old, at \$1,000. The sale was brisk and snappy from start to finish, the quality of the offerings measured up to the promise made, and a greater measure of enthusiasm for the future of horse breeding was in evidence than at any other sale of the season to date. The sale was ably managed by C. W. Williams, of Axtel and Allerton fame, father and father-in-law of the owners.



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FAIR AND SALE DATES

Collicut Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	November 18
Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale	November 18
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thorburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
International Livestock Show, Chicago	November 27-December 4
Western Canada Livestock Union, Calgary	December 15-16



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797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

bulls are to be donated to the people inhabiting the devastated regions of Northern France. There are 112,000 females of various breeds in the departments ravaged by war, made up of English Shorthorns, the brindle and white Norman cattle, Dutch cattle, German cattle, and some which were previously obtained from the United States.

The bulls to be donated are to be six to 18 months old, good individuals, and free from disease. Registration papers must accompany each animal. The French government will take over the animals, and see to it that they are placed in the hands of the best farmers in the various communities where pure-bred sires are needed. The whole community will have the privilege of patronizing the bull, but one man will be made responsible to the government for its upkeep.

British Cattle Prices

Breeders the world over are watching prices of pure-bred stock in the old country with considerable interest because of the marked atmosphere of caution which seems to pervade. The great autumn Shorthorn sales brought prices beyond all expectation. The immense total of £279,739 19s. was made at the 11 principal auction sales. At present rates of exchange this amounts to about a million and a quarter dollars. The average for the 842 cattle sold is only very little less than that obtained for 595 disposed of in the October sales last year. Following is a list of the main sales:

	No. Sold.	Average.
Tullihallan	68	£363 5 0
Garbity	38	736 18 9
Beaufort	35	488 0 9
Calrossie	35	414 12 0
Collynie	39	646 2 0
Tarves	8	594 13 10
Uppermill	21	368 10 0
Aberdeen	419	184 2 6
Balcarrn	43	780 14 3
Saphock	47	344 3 1
Boquhan	89	346 13 3
Total	842	£332 4 7

Livestock Produce as an Export Factor

Nine people in ten would offhand probably say that Canada exports more wheat as wheat than it does of livestock produce. Yet it is not so. The balance is slightly in favor of produce obtained direct from farm animals. But the export of wheat flour tips the scale the other way.

Nothing can better help in estimating the importance of the livestock industry than seeing its relative stand among the factors which make up national prosperity. In one striking way the extension of livestock is of more value than the extension of wheat fields. It is more stable and permanent; it does not lend itself so readily to farm gambling or "mining in wheat."

The following figures of export values for the year ending September last, supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, prove the importance of the produce from farm animals:

Exports of live animals	\$41,710,000
Exports of hides and skins	15,813,000
Exports of leather (hide value)	5,000,000
Exports of meats:	
Bacon and ham	41,969,000
Beef	15,837,000
Canned meats	476,000
Pork	1,213,000
Other meats	3,400,000
Exports of other articles obtained from farm animals:	
Butter	10,068,000
Cheese	39,522,000
Milk and Cream	10,623,000
Total	\$185,931,000
Value of exported wheat	\$182,753,000
Value of exported flour	60,525,000
	\$243,278,000

DOMINION WOOL REPORT

Sheep Division

There is little of interest to record in the Canadian wool market, except that sales of small lots continue on the basis of previous quotations. The grading of Calgary wools, which was the last large



A quartette of well-bred Oxfords on the farm of T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

consignment, has now been completed. A few small consignments are arriving daily, and in view of the fact that there is still considerable wool in the country, such shipments are likely to continue throughout the winter.

At the recent government sales held in Boston 2,867,000 pounds of wool were sold, being fully 95 per cent. of the offerings. The sale was essentially a carpet wool auction, and in view of the fact that the wools were two years old, 16½ cents, which was the top price paid, was considered sufficient for the quality of the wools. American quarter blood wools are quoted at 30 to 32 cents, while the finer grades of Ohio and Michigan fleeces are quoted as high as 60 cents. Half blood combing is quoted at 50 to 52 cents, and three-eighth blood combing at 38 to 40 cents.

The Western Stock Ranches Ltd.

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Decide on Varieties to Recommend—Increase in Durum Acreage Depreciated—Marquis Still Best Wheat Variety

THIS conference recognizes that Durham wheat has greater resistance to rust and drought than Marquis, and that under certain conditions will outyield it. However, we would point out that owing to its poor milling value the market for it in Canada is very uncertain, and that its effect on the export trade with Great Britain would be prejudicial to the interests of Canada. We would, therefore, deprecate any great and sudden increase in the acreage devoted to this crop, and would suggest that it be grown only where it is demonstrated that suitable red spring wheat cannot be profitably produced.

The above resolution was passed after a full discussion at a conference of the field crop specialists of Manitoba which met at the college at Winnipeg, on November 5 and 6. The conference was called at the instance of Professor T. J. Harrison, with the object of getting the various field husbandry experts together to pool their experience and endeavor to arrive at a general consensus of expert opinion as to what crops should be grown in the various parts of the province.

Professor Harrison suggested a division of the province into agronomic zones, for each of which general recommendations could be made. The divisions decided upon were the eastern, comprising the Red River Valley and district to the east; the south-western, bounded on the north by the main line of the C.P.R.; and the north-western, north of the C.P.R.

The Types of Wheat

Supt. W. C. McKillican, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, in discussing the types of wheat suitable for these different zones, stated that although they were recommending the more widespread introduction of livestock and mixed farming, the work was not designed to substitute other crops for wheat exclusively, but to continue wheat growing to a large extent; other crops being grown for their own sake, and also on account of their effect on the wheat crop.

In discussing wheat types Mr. McKillican stated that the wheat-growing industry of Manitoba was built on Red Fife. This was followed by Marquis, which equalled it in milling quality and excelled it in other qualities, such as earliness and yield. He held that it was better not to introduce other types of wheat. The export trade was built on hard red spring wheat, and if other types were introduced it would throw the whole market out of gear. For this reason he was very much opposed to advocating a change to Durum. Conditions might arise which would compel us to make the change, but it should only be as a last resort. In the United States wheat was consumed locally to a large extent, and the demand of the export trade was not a factor. With Western Canada conditions were different. She must cater to the British market for her surplus wheat as the price of this surplus controlled the price of the crop. "The British consumers," said Mr. McKillican, "are epicures. They like white bread, and it would cost a lot of money to teach them to eat yellow bread. While they were learning to do it other wheat-producing countries would likely get the trade. There is the further danger of getting Durum mixed with our hard

spring wheat, and reducing its milling value."

In discussing the varieties of wheat, Mr. McKillican stated that Marquis still held the lead in the experiments at Brandon. Before a new variety should be introduced it should be better than those varieties which it was expected to displace. Discussing Red Bobs, he said that three years experiments had shown the same result, and that it had not shown up well enough to win for it a place in Manitoba wheat growing. It was not a true variety, being a mixture of types, and had yielded 25 bushels 30 pounds on the average, as against 29 bushels 30 pounds from Marquis. Experiments at Brandon showed that it had ripened on an average only one day early than Marquis in the three-year test. In one year it rusted more than Marquis, and in two other years there was no appreciable difference. He had given it a thorough trial and was now definitely prepared to state that it had no place in western agriculture. Kitchener, he stated, was a little more susceptible to rust than Marquis. It has shown a higher yield but it was three days later and there was no good reason to change to it from Marquis.

His experiments had shown that Ruby wheat averages from five to six days earlier than Marquis, though it yielded three bushels less per acre on the average. It was equal in milling quality to Marquis and would have some value in the north-western zone, but could not compete with Marquis in Marquis territory. In actual rust resistance it was about the same as Marquis, but it avoided rust to some extent because it was several days earlier.

President Bracken stated that Saskatoon tests had shown that Red Bobs had matured four days earlier than Marquis, but yielded four bushels less per acre. Durum had suffered by early spring frost at Saskatoon. Professor Wiener, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, stated that in five years' experiments Marquis had given an average yield of over 32 bushels as compared with 29 bushels of Red Fife and 23 bushels of Prelude. The heaviest yield of all had been from Kubanka, which had yielded 33.6 bushels. Red Bobs for three years had rusted badly, and the yield was about ten bushels less than that of Marquis. In the three-year period the crop yields of Marquis had averaged 42 bushels, against 38 of Kitchener.

The opinion of the conference with regard to the growing of Durum wheat was voiced in the resolution given above. The recommendations for the different varieties to be sown in the different districts were as follows:

Eastern	South-western	North-western
1. Marquis	Marquis	Ruby where
2. Ruby	Red Fife	Marquis will
3. Kitchener	Kitchener	not mature.

The Coarse Grains

In the discussion of the varieties of oats, Mr. McKillican stated that Banner was slightly in the lead at Brandon, although Gold Rain was also well up. The following varieties were recommended:

Eastern	South-western	North-western
1. Victory	Banner	Banner
2. Banner	Victory	Victory
3. Gold Rain	Gold Rain	Gold Rain

For an early maturing oat sowed on late spring plowing, the Daubeny and Sixty Day varieties were recommended.

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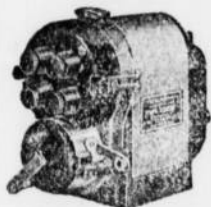
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Old Roosters	17c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	17c
Eggs, per doz.	55c

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Mr. Wiener, of the Agricultural College, in discussing barley, stated that last year it had been a better paying crop than wheat on the college farm. Winter rye was not always winter hardy, and they had lost two crops out of five. It was not a first-class crop for hay and yielded less grain than barley.

Professor Bracken pointed out that in the southwest, where hot winds prevented the filling out of late ripening crops, it had a place. It was also a valuable crop in combating soil drifting and in fighting weeds.

Discussing flax growing in the Red River Valley, Mr. Wiener said that they did not always get a good crop following flax on new breaking. There was a danger of weeds gaining a foothold where flax was grown because it did not put up a very stiff fight against them. As good results were secured with flax as with wheat on summer-fallow. It was necessary, in order to get a good flax crop, to have them on clean land.

The following varieties were recommended for use in the various districts of Manitoba:

Eastern	South-western	North-western
1 O.A.C. 21	Manchurian	O.A.C. 21
2 Manchurian	O.A.C. 21	Manchurian

Of the two-row varieties Canadian Thorpe was the one recommended.

Of the rye varieties, North Dakota 959 and Saskatchewan were the hardest and the ones recommended.

In the eastern and southwestern districts Premost flax was given the preference, with N.D.R. 52 as second choice. No varieties of flax were recommended for the northwestern country.

Grasses and Legumes

The grasses and legumes that should be recommended for the different parts of the provinces were discussed by Professor Southworth, who has charge of forage crop improvement at the Agricultural College. Timothy, he stated, was grown more than any other forage crop, principally because it was a free seeder, a healthy and good feed, and gave a fairly good yield. One drawback was that it gave little second growth. Meadow Fescue stood damp and cold weather. It was more resistant to alkali than timothy and easier to eradicate than brome. It could be used for both pasture and hay. Western rye grass was bunched in growth. It did not give much feed, but was a good seeder and was much like timothy in its qualities. All the above grasses had fibrous roots without creeping underground stems. The creeping underground stem made brome grass a strong growing plant, suitable for permanent pasture and temporary meadows. Of the fine-leaved grasses, red top, Canadian blue grass and Kentucky blue grass were principally good for permanent pasture.

In discussing alfalfa, he outlined the work that had been done at the college in selection and hybridization. Alfalfa, he said, was a very old crop which hybridized freely, with the result that it had spread over large areas of the earth's surface, and there were a great number of types showing wide variations in growth owing to different environments and conditions encountered. A great many of these different types had been tried. Many of them were not hardy, and farmers had become discouraged in trying to grow them. One difficulty was that the hardest grain might not seed well, and no crop could become popular unless it was a free seeder.

Professor Southworth outlined the new hybrid he had produced by crossing black medick and alfalfa. Starting with six ounces of seed from one plant in 1917, he now had six acres sown at the rate of eight and a half pounds to the acre. This new alfalfa was hardy under Manitoba conditions, and a freer seeder than the common hardy sorts.

Mr. McKillican stated that at Brandon they had secured the heaviest yield from brome grass. On account of the difficulty in eradicating it, it was not being grown on the heavy valley soil. In some places it was the best grass for farm purposes. Western rye grass, he stated, had a thick bottom, so that when cut it usually came out better than it promised.

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worm control was discussed by Professor A. V. Mitchener, entomologist at the college. A synopsis of his remarks will appear in a later issue. The agronomic work undertaken by the extension service, the Dominion experimental farms, the Dominion seed branch and the agricultural college; the control of plant diseases; and soil drifting and crop rotation were among the subjects discussed at the conference. These discussions shall receive attention in succeeding issues of The Guide.

Winter and Spring Wheat

Q.—I am a young farmer and have just harvested my first crop. I wish to seed some Marquis wheat this fall and wish you would send me some information:

1. When is the best time to seed land?
2. What kind is the best adapted to fall wheat?
3. How much should I plant per acre?
4. Is it necessary to treat seed for smut?

—L. M., Man.

A.—There are two types of wheat, winter and spring wheat. Winter wheat is sown in the early fall, makes considerable leaf growth that fall, remains green during the winter and starts growing in the spring. Spring wheat is sown in the spring. If spring wheat were sown in the fall it would germinate, make considerable growth and be completely killed by the winter frosts. Fall wheat if sown in the spring would just make leaf growth that season, sending up practically no leaf stems, therefore, I would not advise you to sow Marquis wheat this fall. On the experimental field of the Manitoba Agricultural College winter wheat has been under observation for the past six years. It winter kills, however, so badly that it is not considered of any economic importance in the Red River Valley.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Couch Grass

Q.—I have 20 acres of land infested with

The Grain Growers' Guide

twitch grass, which I have tried in every way to get rid of, but with little success, although I have thinned it out considerably since I got the place. I have now broken out my pasture and intend fencing this twitch grass in its place, but I hate the idea of letting the twitch have its own way, even as pasture, and would much appreciate your advice whether if I plowed the twitch this fall or in the spring, and seeded it down to brome grass, would the brome eventually take possession and eliminate the twitch? If so, I would do it as I would then have a recognized grass as pasture, not a weed. Any information you can give me will be highly appreciated.—R. D., Sask.

A.—The eradication of twitch or quack grass is one of the most discouraging operations there is on a farm. Since you are tired working with it at present I think you are wise in seeding it down and using it for pasture. In pasturing be sure that none of it is allowed to seed. I would suggest plowing it next spring and then sowing it to brome grass for pasture. I do not think, however, that the brome grass would ever eventually crowd out the twitch, but by pasturing it for a number of years you will find that the roots of the twitch or couch will come nearer the surface, and when you break up the whole field it should be much easier to eradicate.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Spring and Fall Rye

Q.—Could you advise in regard to spring and fall rye and their effect on the land? A party stated that they had quit growing it in the States because it was so hard on the land. Is fall rye harder on the land than spring or vice versa?—C. F., Man.

A.—Any of the grain crops may be said to be hard upon the land because they are all exhaustive, that is, there is always something taken from the soil and not returned by any of these crops. The continuous growing of any one of them would soon result in low yields and poorer quality. Fall rye has the name of being harder on the land than other crops. This is very largely due to the fact that this crop will grow on poorer land than any of the other cereals, and, in fact, for this reason it has been called the poor farmer's crop. It is frequently sown on land which would not produce a profitable crop of wheat, oats or barley with good results. The farmer is then disappointed. When he sows this land again to wheat he finds that it will not respond. In comparing winter and spring rye, winter rye would probably be harder on the land than spring rye because it usually produces a heavier yield, thus the land would be more depleted in growing winter rye than spring rye.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

A Scottish Letter

Since arriving here in late July, I have had the pleasure of attending two agricultural fairs, Inverness and Black Isle. The turnout at both seemed to me very disappointing in everything except agricultural horses. In the horse and Shorthorn section, uniform prizes were given of \$7.00 for first place and \$2.75 for second. All other classes received \$3.75 for first and \$2.80 for second, not including special prizes.

I attended some sales lately, notably the joint sale from the herds of Lord Lovat and MacGillivray, of Calrossie. Prices on all classes of stock, with the possible exception of horses, rule high. There is a strong reason for this, for government statistics indicate a very large falling off in the livestock population of the country. From the prices I have seen quoted here it is not likely that the bottom will drop out of prices in Canada.

The system of selling livestock is all by auction, the seller having the option of withdrawing if the price is not satisfactory. Weather in June was very dry; July, cold, wet and cloudy, temperature 50 to 60. Crops are late and light, with the exception of those on low and heavy soil. Harvesting commenced about September 1, a month later in higher altitudes. There is no sprouting but barley is badly discolored. Pastures are good. There is no wheat grown here in the north. Harvesting still is quite primitive; all binders used are four-foot, without bundle carriers. In one instance I saw five men stooking after one binder. In no case did I see a binder go completely round a field.—K. McIver, October 15.

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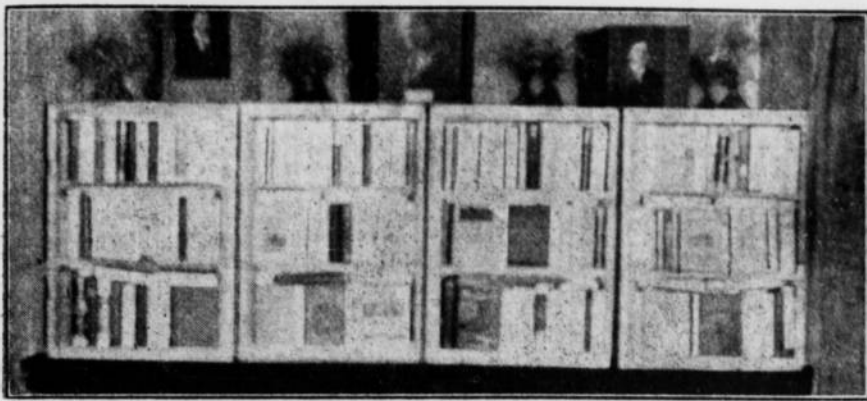
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The Travelling Library Exhibit at Regina Fair
There are four libraries here. Note the conveniently-shaped boxes, with shelves, to accommodate about 50 books.

Travelling Libraries

By W. E. H. Stokes

THE travelling library system was first started in Saskatchewan in 1914, and has steadily grown, until at the present time there are some 310 libraries in circulation, and there is every indication that this number will be doubled in the course of the next few years.

The object of the system is to provide the rural settlements and small hamlets with reading material, and since it was started the most isolated districts have always received first consideration. A number of the libraries are in districts as much as 70 miles from a station, and judging by the letters which come from these remote places there can be no doubt of the incalculable value of the books, and many a lonely winter has been brightened by the arrival of the box of new books. Sometimes the books are kept in the school, sometimes in the librarian's home, and sometimes in the church, and one librarian jokingly wrote that since the library had been kept in the church the congregation had more than doubled!

There is little or no red tape in the formation of a library. Some very simple directions are sent out on application to the legislative librarian, which call for the establishment of a board of four members, who become guarantors for the safe keeping, the proper distribution, and the return of the books. These are absolutely free, and even the freight charges are paid both ways on the first library. After that the district pays the freight one way, and in every case assumes the responsibility for lost or damaged books. Generally the books are returned in good condition, though some have come in literally read to pieces. The local board elects a librarian, and success depends upon his or her interest in getting the books to the people, in calling attention to certain books in the library, or in endeavoring to secure certain desired works.

The length of time for which the use of the library will be granted is not as yet regulated by any cast-iron rule, but no library is issued for less than three months or more than six. The libraries are sent out in a neat, strong box holding about 50 books on shelves, and the readers are usually allowed to keep them for two weeks, after which a small fine for detention becomes payable. About 40 out of the 50 are works of fiction, many of them of the latest editions, and the remainder are made up of instructive literature along various lines, such as history, travel, and books on present-day problems. Careful check is kept of the circulation of all the books, and those which are in little demand are not sent out again, and by using the lists the officials at Regina make sure that books are not sent twice to the same district. At the end of six months the library is sent in for exchange. It is unpacked, checked up, worn-out books replaced by new ones, and changes made in the selection. At the present time the libraries are often accompanied by the plea that "the long winter nights are nearly here; we are so far from town, and have little recreation other than books. Please hurry our new library along!"

It must be remembered that the travelling libraries were started, and have been carried on, during the war

years, when the appropriations available had necessarily to be cut down as much as possible, so that the very success of the scheme has rendered its administration a matter of much difficulty, as it has never yet been possible to anything like keep up to the demand. Then as the work slowly grew and more money was made available a larger staff became necessary, and as their salaries were payable from the travelling libraries' vote, this, of course, restricted the amount available for books. The cost of the books themselves has also steadily risen, as well as the freight rates, so that it has been a matter of great difficulty to attempt to cope with the demands. Then, again, last summer, owing to repairs and reconstruction work being carried on at the Parliament Buildings, the travelling library was practically homeless for over two months, so that the work unavoidably fell into arrears. More money, however, has recently been granted, and the staff is now hoping that they will soon be enabled to realize their ambition to give the people of the rural districts the best possible service.

The following are the sources which are responsible for the increased demand for libraries, and the indications are that the future development will be mainly through these channels for at least some time to come:

Grain Growers' Associations: The Central office of the G.G.A. must have been advising their locals to make use of "the splendid opportunity afforded by the government." A request has been received for information which could be sent out in circular form, but the officials are simply appalled at the probable result if such a course was followed. Even as it is many applications are being received from locals.

School Districts: The inspectors of the Department of Education are spreading the fame of the libraries in isolated school districts, and applications from this source are increasing.

Non-English Districts: Special care is taken in the selection of books for these districts, from which there is a keen demand for English books, especially from the younger generation. The work of Canadianizing these people is only beginning, and it is felt that the libraries provide a rare opportunity, which should be taken advantage of.

Soldier Settlers: Returned soldiers are fast settling on the land, and many of them want reading material. The inspectors of the Soldier Settlement Board state that we can hardly realize the value of a travelling library in the community, and there are many districts where books are one of the greatest needs.

With such a diversity of demands, all of them bona fide and all deserving, it can easily be imagined how very difficult it has been to decide which district should and which should not have a library. It must, however, be a matter for time and patience, and the public may rest assured that the government and staff recognize the possibilities of the work—a work the value of which to the province can scarcely be estimated.

In conclusion, let me quote the following toast, proposed by an enthusiastic travelling library custodian: "Here's to our travelling libraries, the

Continued on Page 33

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The Countrywoman

Senator Emily Murphy?

ACCORDING to newspaper rumors Conservative opinion is being canvassed as to the desirability of appointing Judge Emily Murphy to the Senate. So long as we must have senators we would favor women taking a place there. Mrs. Murphy has rendered signal service to this country, and among women would have superior claims to a senatorship. The fact that there is a vacancy in Alberta lends color to the rumor. Mrs. Murphy is of Conservative connections, which would somewhat strengthen her case with the present government.

Mrs. Murphy has on many platforms on many occasions urged that women be given appointments to the Senate. During the last two or three sessions of the Senate a woman of Mrs. Murphy's particular training and reasoning would have been an acquisition. When amendments to the criminal code, which Mrs. Murphy has urged be made, came before that august body, they were turned down. Mrs. Murphy is sufficiently powerful to exert a very real influence, even on the peculiar type of mind that occupies the senatorial seats. If we must have senators, then let us have some women, and why not Mrs. Murphy?

Federal Grants for Education

At the recent conference of educationalists in Ottawa on technical education a resolution passed the entire conference asking that the Federal government make similar grants towards education of the New Canadians that they do for technical and agricultural instruction. There has been some criticism of the resolution that it might involve an infringement of provincial autonomy. Mr. Smith dealt with this position in an interview on his return to Edmonton.

"The matter of provincial responsibility was not for a moment lost sight of by myself or the other members of the Dominion conference at Ottawa, where the resolution was presented and passed," stated Mr. Smith. "The Dominion is asked to advance grants to assist the provinces in prosecuting educational work, which is of the utmost national importance. As a matter of fact the position was endorsed by the representatives of every province in Canada at the Ottawa conference, when the resolution was passed, there being not one dissenting voice."

"The matter of educating the people who are brought into our nation by the Federal immigration policy is surely as compelling on the Dominion as are the matters of technical education and the building of highways, both of which are assisted by financial grants from Ottawa, and which are accepted by the provinces without any question as to the infringement of provincial rights. And this problem is not one that concerns the West alone. Every province has the situation to face from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There are more non-English speaking people in Ontario today than there are in all three of the prairie provinces."

Times Do Change

A woman lawyer pleading the case of a woman prisoner before a woman magistrate, a woman orderly in attendance, was the unique and quite unprecedented spectacle in court in Edmonton recently. In some respects the scene differed from any other in the history of British or American courts. The only flaw in the picture was the presence of a man detective and a man witness, and also the man crown prosecutor.

The woman magistrate was Mrs. Emily Murphy, of Edmonton. The woman lawyer was Miss H. K. Barclay, of Edmonton. The woman in whose defence she appeared was acquitted. Mrs. Murphy, in whose court the

young lady starts her career, gave Miss Barclay a very hearty welcome to the bar, and said: "I congratulate you, Miss Barclay, in your call. You have been good in your university course, and equally good in your training. I have no doubt you will prove a worthy daughter of a worthy father, or a worthy daughter-in-law of a worthy father-in-law."

"I feel that a milestone has been reached in the history of the province where women are concerned. I hope you will in the course of your work



The Western Girl

Margaret Minaker

There are endless walls to echo the noise,
And faces crowding the ugly street.
I thought to delight in the city's joys,
But I long to go back where the wind is
sweet;
Blowing over the rolling hill,
Over the plain, all sunshine lit.
Loved by friends, I am lonely still,
For the Pinta mare and the saddle and bit.

These girls of the city do not know
Nor dream of the freedom and joy I've
breathed,
Galloping half a day or so,
Till the infinite sky was sunset-wreathed.
I'll toss their pleasures and plays aside,
Their trifling teas and the dansant's
whirl;
Just for an old-time, swinging ride.
Oh! the sky and the range for a western
girl.

appear here many times in your legal capacity."

Miss Barclay thanked her worship for her kindly wishes, and, still interested in her client, left the court room with her. Miss Barclay is the daughter of L. F. Barclay, a well-known lawyer of Edmonton.

Studying Natural History

The study of natural history has received a new impetus recently in Manitoba with the organization in Winnipeg of the Natural History Society of Manitoba. For very obvious reasons it will be almost impossible to have similar organizations in very many of the centres of Manitoba, but every person interested in the study may work with the Winnipeg society. The Winnipeg society will at all times be glad to receive specimens from people outside of Winnipeg, and will be glad to give whatever information they can by correspondence. If there are those who wish further information Dr. A. M. Davidson, whose office is at 502 Boyd Building, Winnipeg, will be glad to communicate with them. The society has a very strong executive, and expects to do a good deal of work to promote interest in and develop the study of natural history.

The society meets weekly, one meeting each month being given to lectures and the other meetings of the month to demonstrations. At the lecture meetings the following subjects will be discussed: Flowers in their Relations with Insects, Fabulous Animals, Natural History and Literature, the Development of Life, Astronomy, and Counting and Mounting Insects.

Child Welfare Council

According to the Canadian press, the outcome of the Dominion child welfare conference held for two days recently in Ottawa, was the formation of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare. The objects of the new organization, as set

forth by Dr. Young, of British Columbia, are to co-operate with the child welfare division of the department of health; to prepare and disseminate information on child welfare work and to recommend a program for the work throughout the Dominion.

Any nationally organized bodies interested in child welfare work are to be represented on the council. The recommendation provided for two representatives from each of these bodies, but several delegates from western provinces and from Quebec thought this would mean a preponderance of Ontario people on the council, and, on a vote being taken, it was decided to make the representation for each national organization one.

Dr. John A. Amyot, deputy minister of health, explained the relationship which might exist between the voluntary organizations and the department of health. If the council desired to put on a nation-wide child welfare week, he felt sure the department would help in every way possible.

The first resolution brought in by the resolutions committee recommended the appointment of a minister of parenthood in the Dominion. The resolution pointed out that the post would be by no means a sinecure, and that it was a necessity. It referred to the discussions which had taken place at the conference showing the necessity for organized efforts in taking care of the mother as well as the child. This was referred to the Dominion Council of Health.

Another resolution called on the government to rescind the legislation which cuts out the franking privileges for the sending of birth, marriage and death notices after April next. This was also adopted and referred to the provisional executive committee.

The final resolution, which was adopted amid applause, asked that legislation be enacted, prohibiting the placing of children either in free or boarding homes, except by adoption, or except by the sanction of some responsible official of a specific organization, appointed by the province to look after this work.

Organizing Home Economics

Saskatchewan for the last few months has been endeavoring to organize into a working association all the graduates of the home economics courses who reside in that province, having for its object the promotion of home economics work in Saskatchewan. This is to get some kind of unity and co-ordination between the home economics work in the public and high schools, the normal schools and the university.

The association met last January and drafted a new course of study for high schools, and in May, at another conference, drafted a course for graded and rural schools. Short courses occupied the time of the association during the winter months. In organizing the short course work arrangements are made through the inspector, the principal of the school and the board of trustees. A certain amount of equipment is necessary, and the department of education sends out an instructor, who carries on the work for three weeks at each centre. Through these courses the department so hopes to interest the general public that the ratepayers will see the value of the work and ask that it be taught in the schools.

The department of education gives a grant of half the salary up to \$750 to any district employing an itinerant teacher of household science. This teacher could carry on the work in two or three town schools and in time supervise the sewing and noon lunch work in the surrounding rural district. To start a supply of teachers for this work the University of Saskatchewan has put on for this year a one-year course in domestic science to enable teachers to

take the additional training necessary. Next year it is hoped that a large number of teachers will be available.

Here is a splendid work for the women's organizations in any community and one worthy of their best efforts and enthusiasm. The colleges of agriculture can only be built up into strong, useful institutions, if the men and women on the farms stand behind them to encourage their work. College is restoring to farm work in the home and outside it an attractiveness and dignity and pleasure that life on the farm has been gradually losing. One of the surest ways to keep the boys and girls on the farm is to let them have a taste of the college whose business is to raise the work on the farm into the realm of science, and make farm occupation a profession.

Junior Red Cross Helps

The establishment of close co-operation between the school nurses in Saskatchewan and the Junior Red Cross in the matter of remedying defects in children discovered by the nurses in their inspections of schools, in cases where the parents are unable to pay for proper medical treatment is reported by Miss Jean Urquhart, acting director of school hygiene. "All classes of mental deficiency, tuberculosis, trachoma and other infectious diseases are reported to the Bureau of Public Health, which takes the necessary action to ensure treatment of the sufferers," Miss Urquhart states, "but there are many other cases, which the Junior Red Cross is now handling, and through their work a large number of children have been relieved of handicaps which have been hindering their progress, and will now have the chance, to which they are entitled, of growing into useful citizens."

"Members of the medical profession," went on Miss Urquhart, "have been extremely generous, and on being informed that the work was for the Junior Red Cross have frequently performed slight operations entirely free of charge. For instance, a soldier's widow, in very poor circumstances, had two boys suffering from adenoids. The case was reported by the school nurse to the Junior Red Cross, which, after investigation, decided to pay the hospital charges, while the doctor performed the operation without charge."

"Meanwhile the school nurses are pursuing their very interesting routine work of examining the children of the schools. Good and gratifying results are being secured, and the visits of the school nurse are highly appreciated by the boards of trustees, parents and children alike. On a second inspection of a school, a great improvement has always been noticed in the physical standard of the children. An outstanding feature of the work has been the great necessity which has been revealed for more care of the teeth, and in every school visited a great many cases have been found where the attention of a dentist is needed."

"At practically every school fair in the province, one of the school nurses has attended, and the people have been found to take a keen interest in the talks on school hygiene. The nurse in each case makes a report to the school trustees and to the department on the hygiene conditions of the school."

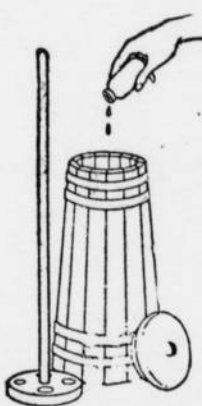
"In too many cases schools are found to have no water supply whatever, and the children are dependent on what they bring with them. Aside from the need of water for washing purposes, all children need a generous supply of water to drink during school hours. The desks in rural schools are often found faulty, and sometimes there are only two sizes, though there may be children ranging from seven to 15 years of age, and the result is that many have to sit in an unnatural and cramped posture, which is very injurious. Almost invariably, however, the trustees give careful heed to the recommendations of the nurses, but if at a second visit nothing has been done to remedy conditions, the matter is taken up by the Department of Education."

No Risk With Diamond Dyes



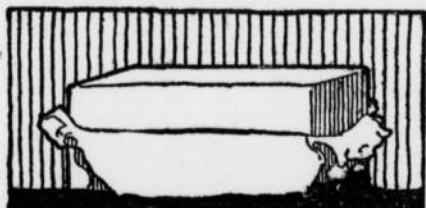
Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into worn, rich, shabby garments, draperies, coverings, everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed even if you have never dyed before. Druggist has "Diamond Dyes Color Card"—16 rich colors.

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Farm Women's Clubs

District Conventions

By M. L. Burbank

THE sixteen districts into which Saskatchewan is divided for G.G.A. work do not correspond with the federal constituencies in formation, but were arranged according to railway accommodation, that the delegates from the different locals might reach a central point by rail for their district conventions. These conventions are held after the harvest and threshing are over—usually in November—and are so planned that different members of the Central executive may attend them, as in a province the size of Saskatchewan it is almost impossible for the officers in Central to meet the representatives from the different locals in any other way.

Each district has an association director (man) and a Women's Section director (woman), who are nominated at the district meetings and elected at the annual convention. These directors work together as far as possible, some of them holding a series of joint meetings whenever convenient during the year, and efforts are made to unify the work as much as possible.

In 1918 the epidemic prevented the conventions being held, and last year the unusually early winter interfered with the attendance, but prospects are bright for satisfactory meetings this year. The executive of the Women's Section is endeavoring to make the importance of the woman membership a feature of the conventions, and at least one executive member will be present at each meeting. Many of the men directors have expressed their willingness to co-operate in this endeavor, and letters have been sent to the locals urging the attendance of women, both as delegates and visitors. The following paragraph from a letter sent to the Women's Sections indicates the spirit which is being fostered in our association:

"We know rural women were greatly interested in securing the franchise, and we feel sure that they are equally interested in 'making good' as citizens. The very best way to do this is by taking an active part in the educational side of our association, as we are aware of no other organization which offers to women such opportunities for the study of public questions on an equality with men. Our constitution states that 'women shall have the same standing in the association as men,' and therein lies our strength. Neither men nor women can work effectively alone, but each must supplement the work of the other. Therefore, an organization in which men and women work together is surely in a position to accomplish much more than one in which either men or women work alone. We feel sure that if our rural women could realize just what the association means to them few would care to say they did not 'belong.'"

Particular emphasis will be laid on the fact that the organization is not only local, or even provincial, but federal, and that agriculturists of the Dominion, both men and women, are united through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Thus women in the most remote districts are in direct touch with matters of national importance, and through the district meetings, the provincial convention, and the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture are in a position to give expression to their ideas in a more effective manner than is possible in almost any other organization.

In August Mrs. O. W. Armatage, president of the Wolverine W.G.A., organized the Wolverine Junior Club among the pupils of Duffville School. The officers of this club are: President, Vera Sparks; vice-president, Florence Garvey; sec.-treas., Gladys Sparks; directors, Edgar Johnson, Hazel Johnson, and Philip Eldred. There are fifteen members in all, some of them being only eight and nine years old. Mrs. Armatage writes:

"Only two meetings have been held so far. Owing to working hard for the school fair not much has been accomplished, but the members are trying to raise enough money to purchase an

organ for the school. As a club composed from just one school, they quite distinguished themselves on fair day in Guernsey by winning prizes amounting to 173 points, the next highest score being 97. The school won the shield for the highest score this year, and one of the pupils, Leslie Armatage, won the medal. In the sports held that day the Wolverine Juniors also won the prizes for the physical drill and relay race. They also came first in the story-telling contest.

"We are trying to get the club interested in debates between now and the end of the term, and to have them prepare papers on popular subjects, so that occasionally during the winter, even though school is closed, they may have a social evening and get up interesting little debates among themselves, and among other items on the program to give their own essays. Just something and anything to train them to have views of their own, and to get on their feet and fearlessly express those views.

"We will also have a spelling match or a geography contest occasionally. We want to prepare a three-month program for the winter, and for one of these meetings to have all the members, even the smallest, prepare an essay on some subject of importance to them, as for instance, 'Why we should despise narcotics and alcoholic stimulants.' It is hard to think of things to 'carry on' with during the winter when school is closed so long, but we shall try to keep up interest until spring, when it seems greater opportunities are offered to help in accomplishing something."

Cavendish Is Useful

Cavendish is a very new local of the U.F.W.A. They started their association with a membership of 12, and hold their meetings every third Saturday in the U.F.A. hall. They are contemplating purchasing a piano, and have a considerable sum toward it. They report that they are drawing the enthusiastic support of their men. This is a highly commendable feature of any association. They are planning that every single person in their locality shall be made vote in the coming referendum. They have arranged to have a travelling library from the university, and have appointed Mrs. George Taylor, who resides in the village, as librarian.

Junior Song

(Tune—Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys are Marching.)

Loud the clarion trumpet calls
In the farmers' fight for right,
And we pledge ourselves to work with
might and main.

We have formed a junior league,
And we'll boost the U.F.A.
In the bright Alberta sunshine and the
rain.

Chorus.

We want boosters for our army,
There's a work for you to do!
Help push on this worthy cause;
Join us now without a pause:
Come and be a jelly, joyous junior, too!

We are proud that we belong
To the farmers' glorious ranks,
And we hope that you'll no longer stay
away.

Be a junior member, too!
You need us, and we need you!
And the members from our locals lead
the way

—Eva M. Peel.

Cypress River U.F.W.M.

(By M. S.)

The most interesting phase of the work done by this local is co-operative fruit buying, which has been carried on for two seasons with marked success. The work was first organized by the officers who were elected for 1919, and has been carried on by those ladies who were in office this year. A director on each telephone line found out how many of the members wanted to take advantage of a cheap rate on preserving fruit, and she reported the number to a member in town who had been appointed as a central receiving station.

When the total number had been ascertained the order was placed with The Sunny-side Fruit Farm, Hatzie,

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M367. Scarf delivered to you\$24.25

Muff to match, in ball shape, velvet lined, crepe cuffs, trimmed with head and tail, complete with wrist cord and ring.

M368. Muff delivered to you\$24.25
The above scarf or muff will be sent promptly on receipt of money.

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It is better than ever, contains 48 pages fully illustrated from actual photographs, showing the fur coats and sets as they really appear on live people. In it you will find many bargains in the latest models of fashionable fur coats and sets. Send at once. It will be mailed Free.

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and thousands of dollars saved
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THE "New Dual" positively cleans the Grain, reducing the heaviest mixtures once through at the rate of 60 to 100 bushels per hour. It will deliver the grain as clean from all manner of dockage as if carefully hand picked, and at the wonderful speed above stated. There are brains in this machine that distinguish it from all other "Cleaners."

Let us prove our case to you before you purchase. Write for our complete details and ask also for information about

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with the patented open and blank sieves that positively separate every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat and not up on end.

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B.C. All kinds of fruit, both large and small, were obtained, and it arrived in very good shape. The station master notified the president when the consignment came, and she in turn telephoned to the director on each telephone line, who let the members know. They were requested to go to town that day to get their fruit and to be prepared to pay for it at the same time. It was not necessary to pay for any fruit that was spoiled as per agreement with the fruit company, so the ladies were asked to examine the products on the spot. Each member paid the price of the fruit plus the freight. A great saving was effected as the members were able to get their fruit at \$2.50 instead of \$5.00 in some lines.

After all the money was collected the freight was paid and a cheque was forwarded to the company which supplied the fruit. The whole idea was voted a huge success by the members, who proposed that arrangements be made for the next season's preserving supplies.

The officers for 1920 organized the fruit campaign in a similar way, but this year one of the storekeepers was obtained to help with the distribution, as the members were all too busy to attend to it themselves. For his services he was given 30 cents per crate. The freight rates had increased considerably since the 1919 order was placed, but even with this drawback and also with the extra 30 cents for distribution, the ladies were well pleased with the results of their enterprise. The quality was not as good in some instances this year, but the shippers agreed to accept money only for the fruit which arrived in good condition, so the members were not out of pocket.

In July, of this year, the president, the vice-president and two of the directors motored over to Greenway, a town 11 miles away, for the purpose of organizing a U.F.W.M. local. Twenty-two members joined up and the officers were elected for 1920.

Travelling libraries are obtained in the winter months from McGill University and are very popular with the members of the Cypress River local. Books are loaned for two weeks at a time, a charge of one cent per day being made for all books which are over-due. A member living in town acts as librarian.

At the time of the provincial elections much valuable work was done by the local in getting the women of the district to register their votes. Just now the ladies are doing all they can to help along the referendum campaign.

The women of this local are now trying their best to get a public lavatory established in the town of Cypress River, but to date have found no suitable place for it. They are also making arrangements for taking charge of the beautifying of the graveyard, which needs some attention. In 1919 a box of clothing was sent to the dried-out districts in Saskatchewan. A big picnic is held each year on the Agricultural Society's grounds, which is always a great success. In 1919 the local was the only organization that took part in the gathering, but this year the Sunday School joined with them.

Last year a "scout" nurse was sent out on trial, but was only able to remain for about a week. The women of the local are anxious to have a district nurse, but so far no one has been secured. The activities of the Cypress River local are many and varied, as will be seen by this report, and readers of The Guide will be interested to hear from time to time what else has been organized by this enterprising local.

Holland U.F.W.M. (By M. S.)

The Holland local, which has only been organized this year, has 110 members to its credit. This large number is partly due to the co-operative buying of fruit which has been undertaken by the club. When the scheme was first proposed, many women who were not members saw that this organization was out to serve the community and were thus induced to join up. Everything from onions and cucumbers to large and small fruits were ordered and have arrived in good condition. A special secretary was appointed to look after the project in every detail, so that the arrangements might be made in the most business-like way. The orders were placed with more than one com-

BABY HAD BAD CASE OF ECZEMA

On Arms, Face and Limbs.
Itched. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby had a very bad case of eczema. It started in small pimples and spread on her arms and face and limbs, as far as her hips. The skin was sore and red and the breaking out itched so that she wanted to scratch all the time. She was cross and fretful and could not sleep day or night."

"Then I used Cuticura, and when I had used four cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. George Hisler, R. F. D. 2, Box 44, Coopers Mills, Me., May 6, 1919.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Dentistry

More than half the ailments today are directly due to bad teeth. It is folly to neglect them. We are specialists in all branches of dentistry. Modern Methods—Practically Painless—Highly Qualified and Competent Assistants. Prices reasonable.

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Always Worn

No other woollen Underwear will ever satisfy the man or woman who has once worn Jaeger goods. Jaeger wool is fine and silky, soft, warm, durable, beautiful and wonderfully comfortable. It gives perfect bodily protection at all seasons to men, women and children.

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For Sale at Jaeger Stores and Agencies throughout Canada.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woolen CO. LIMITED
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British "founded 1883"

Salt Herring

Genuine LARGE fat Milchers

Best Scotch Cured
Fresh Catch

These Herrings are very large, Alaska best stock. Plenty of meat, making a Delicious, Appetising and Satisfying Dish. Choice Pail Herring, 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Will keep in good condition for two months. Send cash with order. Buy quantities.

North-Western Fisheries Co.

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287 JARVIS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

pany—among these were the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange and the Kelowna Fruit Company. When a consignment was received the secretary, who was specially appointed, notified the ladies who had put in an order, and was on hand at the station with a screw-driver and hammer, so that they could examine the products on the spot. The local plans to make good any losses due to spoilage, so that members may not be out of pocket in any way. The secretary figures that \$1,000 saving is a conservative estimate of the amount the co-operative fruit buying scheme has saved for the community.

A farmers' picnic was held in June, which was voted a huge success. Ice cream was sold by the local and \$15 were realized after all expenses were paid. Considerable work has been done by the members in getting a number of women's names on the voters' list, both for the last provincial election and for the coming referendum.

This community is very anxious to have a district nurse, but up to the present time has not been able to make arrangements for having one.

The regular meetings of the local were held until the busy season arrived, when they were dropped until after harvest. The plan of holding the meetings on Saturday in the summer months was tried and was found to be most successful. Nearly all the members were usually in town at that time, and after their shopping was done was a very satisfactory time for them to discuss affairs of community interest. It also helped to fill in the time which would have been spent in waiting around the stores until their men-folk chose to call for them.

The women are anxious to obtain a rest room, but at the present time no building is available. Although this local has only been organized recently, the members have accomplished a great deal and intend to take up some new projects for the coming season.

Relief Still Needed

Many sections of Alberta rejoice in the fairly good crop this year after three years of drought. In some districts this is sufficient to give the farmers a new start, but where the crop has been only fair the whole of it is required to satisfy the more pressing creditors. The result is that many farmers have not only suffered loss by being forced to sell wheat produced at a high cost on a declining market, but in many cases there is little left from the small returns for the necessities of life. The Red Cross Society is constantly being called upon for assistance in the way of second-hand clothing and other articles, with the result that its supply is almost depleted. The society would, therefore, much appreciate donations of second-hand clothing for the use of those who are still suffering from the effects of many years of drought. All clothing received will be conscientiously distributed to farmers and their families who are actually in need. Send contributions to the Alberta Branch, Provincial Red Cross Society, O'Sullivan Block, 207 Seventh Avenue East, Calgary.—J. B. Kidd, Acting Secretary of U.F.W.A.

Travelling Libraries

Continued from Page 29

promoters of civilization, the makers of true homes, the moral uplifters of communities, the benefactors of our district schools, the true missionaries in the homes of the isolated, co-operators with the district school library, destined one day to become one of the most powerful influences in our state."

N.B.—All library communications in Saskatchewan should be addressed to Miss MacDonald, Provincial Librarian, Parliament Buildings, Regina, Sask. Manitoba and Alberta also have travelling libraries; in fact, Alberta has two schemes, one under the Extension Department of the University, and the other in connection with Women's Institutes. In Manitoba, library communications should be addressed to S. T. Newton, Director of Extension, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg; and in Alberta, to Miss Jessie Montgomery, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton; and to Miss Evelyn Murphy, Women's Institutes, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alta.

HOME-MADE BREAD

Home bread-making reduces the high cost of living by lessening the amount of expensive meats required to supply the necessary nourishment to the body. The increased nutritious value of bread made in the home with

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

should be sufficient incentive to the thoughtful housewife to give this important food item the attention to which it is justly entitled. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Made in Canada



Try This Way of Making Liquid

KLIM

READ the label on the tin for proportions, pour fresh water into a fruit jar, add the KLIM, then shake the jar for a moment or two. In actual practice, this method is the quickest and most convenient way of making liquid KLIM in whatever quantity you require.

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Good cooks recognize the advantages of Klim. It guarantees a reliable supply of fresh pure separated milk at all times and under all conditions. It eliminates waste. It saves the ice bill and is not affected by variable weather conditions.

KLIM is packed in three sizes, the half-pound tin is a splendid "trial package," or for use at a picnic or on a day's outing. The pound tin makes four quarts. The big ten-pound tin is the favorite for family use—it is the economical size to buy. Order from your nearest grocer.

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Place Klim
on top of
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Close top,
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Pour Liquid
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Send a Dollar for a Tin of Klim Brand Powdered Whole Milk

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office. You will receive by return parcel post a trial pound and a quarter tin with price list.

Order your tin to-day and learn how convenient and good POWDERED WHOLE MILK is.



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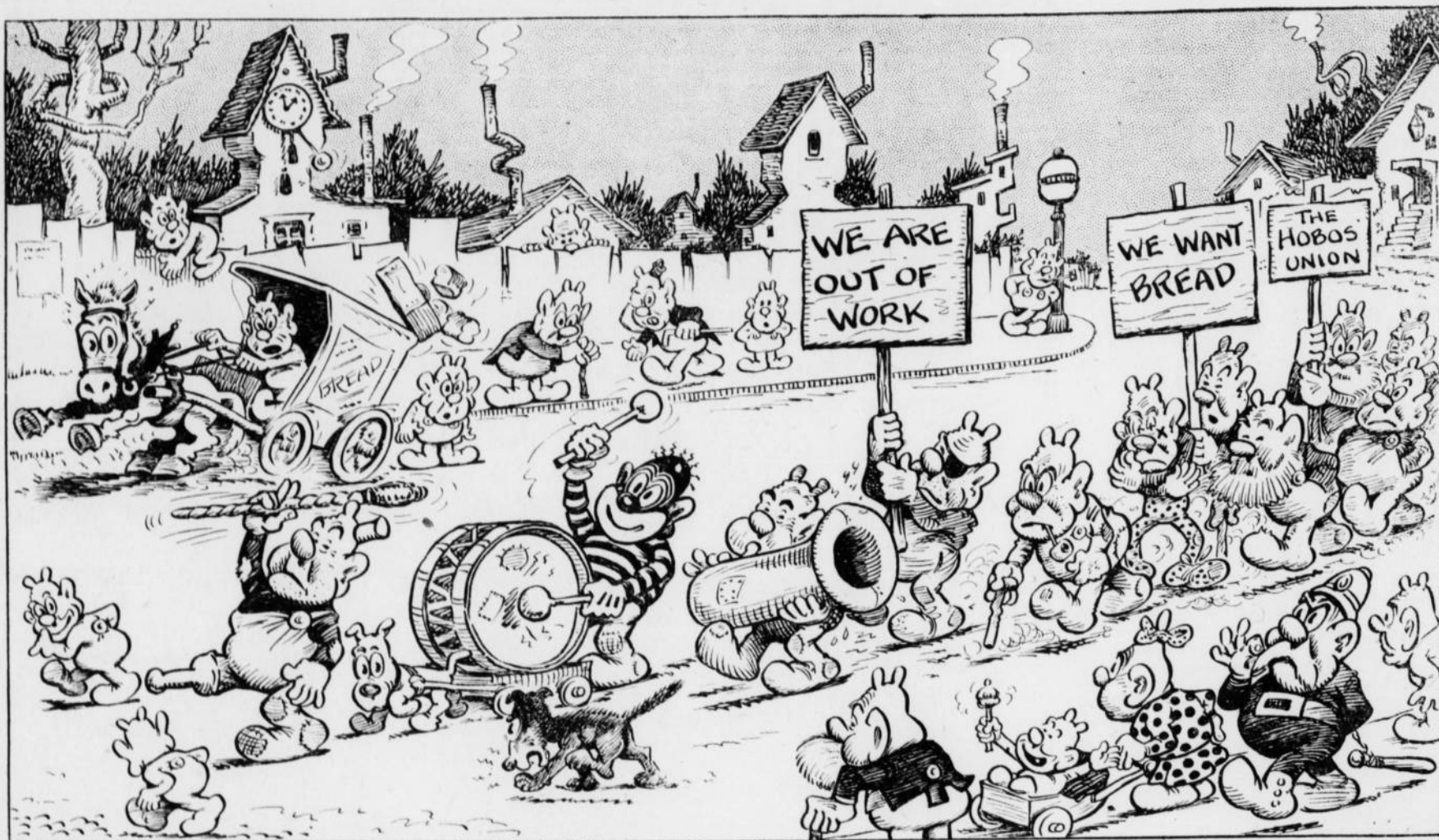
Please mail a pound and a quarter tin of KLIM Brand Powdered Whole Milk and price list. Enclosed is ONE DOLLAR.

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ADDRESS

(Print name and address for clearness.)
14-100

Tramps Parade in Dooville



There is a parade today in Dooville. All the tramps and hobos have formed a union. Down the street they go marching in a long line. Sleepy Sam is the leader, and the negro the drummer. Behind them march a queer-looking crowd. They have several banners. One banner reads that they are out of work—not that they want work, though. Another reads that they want bread. The baker, who happens to be delivering bread on the street down which they are marching, thinks that it is about time that he should be moving on in case that they decide to help themselves to his bread. Percy Haw Haw is disgusted with the whole proceedings and wonders how any of the citizens of Doo can be so vulgar. The Cop

is much disturbed and is ready to arrest anybody at the first sign of disorder.

On moves the procession until they march down a street on which is situated a wood yard owned by Doc Sawbones. Winter is coming on and Doc wants that wood sawn. He is delighted with the sight of so many men able to work. He is waving them to the woodpile and telling them there is work for everyone of them. The sight of work, lots of it, upsets the whole procession. The tramps expected sympathy and money, but here they are offered only work. They weren't looking for anything quite as hard as that. The Cop finds out that he is not going to have any trouble after all, and is having a good laugh at the lazy hobos.

Grain Marketing Committee Hearing

Committee of 17, Appointed to Draft Co-operative Grain Marketing For Mid-Western States, Take Evidence in Chicago—Big Dealers and Co-operators Hold Divergent Views

FORMATION of a super-grain exchange, many times larger than any existing exchange, operating on a country-wide basis, is the only important change needed in the present grain-marketing system, according to Julius Barnes, former director of the U.S. Grain Corporation, and one of the biggest grain dealers and exporters in the country. He advised the Farmers' Grain Marketing Committee of 17, in speaking at their meeting at Chicago, November 5, not to make any attempt to establish a farmers' grain marketing company at the terminal markets. The farmers can handle grain at their local stations, he told them, but are not competent to enter the larger field of marketing. He said that there must always be wide fluctuations in the price of grain, and that farmers can do nothing to stabilize prices or eliminate speculation.

Thinks Speculator Necessary

Barnes maintained that the speculator is a necessary part of the grain-marketing system, and said that speculation offers buyer and seller insurance against loss, and narrows the margin between producer and consumer. The more speculation the better, he said, and for that reason he advocated concentrating all the grain trading and speculation of the country into one great exchange. While stoutly defending the exchange as a necessary market place—where buyer, seller and speculator can get together and determine the price of grain, he maintained that there is no place for a farmers' company in such a price-making machine. He admitted that present grain exchange rules bar farmers' co-operative companies from membership, and said he saw no reason why such companies should become members of the grain exchanges.

"A marketing plan should not be based on theory and inexperience," Mr. Barnes said. "Mr. Hoover has stated that the United States grain exchanges are the most efficient marketing machines in the world, and I agree with him. In the case of any commodity where there is a surplus that must be sold, the price of the entire crop is fixed by the price of that surplus. The surplus grain of the whole world goes to Europe, which is the centre of consumptive demand. It is in Western Europe, where these currents of supply and demand meet, that the world price level of grain is determined. It is important that these currents of supply and demand be free from interference. Poor transportation interferes with the normal working of the law of supply and demand, so does government control

of buying or selling, or the government subsidies to keep down the price of bread.

"England accumulated large stocks of wheat last spring, forcing the price to an unduly low level and giving farmers an exaggerated idea of the real value of wheat. For three months the British government, which normally takes about half of the export wheat, has been out of the market. This factor alone has had much to do with the severe slump in wheat prices."

President E. L. Gates, of the Chicago Board of Trade, who spoke the day before, evidently did not agree with Mr. Barnes as to the cause of the slump in prices. He pointed out that the export demand had been of unusual volume and that the slump would hardly have occurred had domestic flour jobbers bought in the usual volume.

"All Europe is in a state of commercial dissolution," Mr. Barnes continued. "The law of supply and demand is working only haltingly, making the price very uncertain. The discount in foreign exchange is also an important factor, with English exchange at normal wheat would be worth a dollar a bushel below the present American level. Our own millers have bought 50,000,000 bushels less this year than last. One of the most important things that can be done to improve the position of the producer, in my judgment, is to reduce the cost of getting American grain to foreign markets as much as possible. The opening of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Waterway will reduce this cost at least five cents a bushel, and will add \$200,000,000 a year to the value of the middle western grain crop."

In response to a question, Mr. Barnes said that farmers cannot hope to do much in stabilizing prices, even though they may organize a corporation sufficiently strong to regulate the flow of grain to the market throughout the entire year. He said that the present movement to hold wheat is unwise, and left the impression that grain prices were unstable because the Lord made them so and there is no help for it. He did advocate, however, a system for the collection of world statistics of supply and demand, which would make this information available to the farmer and so enable him to sell to better advantage.

He also stated that home consumption of wheat might be greatly increased, pointing out that France uses nine bushels of wheat per capita each year, while the United States uses only six. He severely condemned any possible attempt on the part of farmers to form a co-operative selling company large enough to be a dominating factor in the market.

Head of Chicago Wheat Pit Speaks

President E. L. Gates, of the Chicago Board of Trade, who also appeared before the committee, joined with Barnes in defending the grain exchanges as the most efficient means of marketing grain. He went further in apologizing for present board of trade methods, however, admitting that there are many bad practices that should be stopped, and said that it would be advisable if gambling in grain could be eliminated. "The Board of Trade is not a price-fixing agency, but only a place where the judgment of hundreds of men as to grain values are averaged and recorded," said President E. L. Gates. "It is the outgrowth of 70 years of experience in grain marketing, and is the most efficient grain-marketing system in the world. It provides an open market, prevents monopoly and stabilizes prices. Farmers should study the grain exchanges carefully before trying to supereede them by some other method of grain marketing."

"The grain exchange provides insurance for the man who is handling grain. The speculator carries the risk, which is always great, and so greatly narrows the margin between producer and consumer. Prices of grain are more stable, and the margin between producer and consumer is nar-

rower than is the case with fruit, potatoes or any other farm product not marketed on an open exchange.

"There are some evils in the exchange that should be corrected. The wheat market during the past few weeks has not been satisfactory, and has fluctuated too much. That is due to the fact that future trading in wheat was only recently resumed after a long period of government control, and there has not been time for a sufficient volume of speculative trading to develop to make the wheat pit function as smoothly as it should. Lack of adequate transportation, too, has interfered with the normal functioning of the exchange. Transportation and open markets have built up the agriculture of the West, and when either is interfered with trouble is bound to result."

"The Board of Trade is open every business day of the year, always offering a cash market for grain. Compare

that with the wool market, which is not offering an outlet at any price.

"Speculation on the grain exchange does not cause fluctuation in price, as is often charged. On the contrary, it is the natural fluctuation in prices that makes the speculation possible. A distinction should be made between speculation and gambling. It is not the fault of the Board of Trade that gamblers use it for improper purposes. I have known men to gamble on the length of a prayer in church, but that is nothing against the church."

"Future trading is entirely legitimate. Production involves ownership, and ownership involves risk. Future trading puts the risk on the speculator. Farmers ought to use the Board of Trade. When the crop is fairly well made they ought to watch for a time when the future price suits them, and sell it for future delivery."

Continued on Page 38

COMPLETE SCHOOL OUTFIT GIVEN 20 PRIZES IN ONE— OUR BANNER PRIZE



Just what you want, a big, complete school outfit, that won't cost you a cent. It contains: 3 Scribbles, 2 50-page Memo Pads; Fountain Pen, Filler and Clip; 6 Pencils with Clip; Ink and Pencil Rubber; 12-inch Ruler; 6 Ink Tablets; 6 Blotters; 3 Reservoir Pens; and Penholder; 14 Colored Crayons; 6 Drawing Pins; Painting Book; 3-piece Drawing Set; a handsome Pencil Box; 12 Rubber Bands; 105 Colored Transfers; 38 Popular Songs, words and music; Big Bang Cardboard Gun; 7 Indoor Games; and a big, brass-trimmed fibre School Case. **20 DIFFERENT PRIZES**—the whole outfit given for selling only \$5.00 worth of our magnificent colored and embossed Christmas and other post cards at 4 for 10c., splendid assortments of Xmas Tags, Stamps and Seals at 10c. a packet, and big, beautiful, interesting colored pictures at only 10c. and 15c. each. Get busy right now. Be first to call on your neighbors with these fast-selling goods. **SEND NO MONEY—WE TRUST YOU.** Don't delay. Write TODAY. The Gold Medal Co., Dept. G.G. 21X, 311 Jarvis St., Toronto.

Christmas Presents Already!

Don't You Want One Too?

Prize Winners in October Coloring Contest



You see where Vidah, Clarence and Evelyn have each got some Christmas money of their very own. You can just bet they are all tickled to pieces over it, too.

Don't you want some money for Christmas, too? Sure you do—so just get busy on a coloring contest sheet—do the very best job you can and see if Doc won't send you some prize money. Write Doc Sawbones tonight and send along this coupon.

DOC SAWBONES,
290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

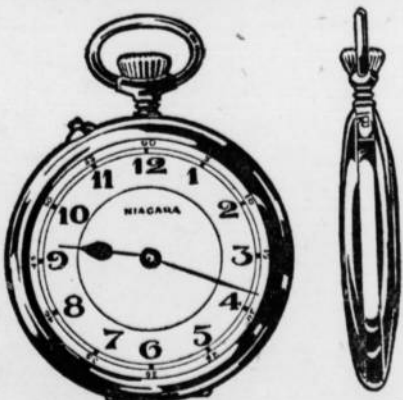
Dear Doc: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doc Dad Books and the Coloring Contest. I want to know how I can get these books free, and how to get the prize money, too. **GET A HUSTLE ON.**

My name is

My P.O. is Prov.

I am years old. Boy or girl?

THIN MODEL WATCH GENUINE SWISS LEVER MOVEMENT GIVEN



This is the famous "Niagara"—one of the finest watches you ever saw. Genuine Swiss lever movement in a handsome, brightly-polished nickel case, with a beautiful silver-plated dial. A real man's watch, boys—neat and thin. A guaranteed time-keeper you'll be proud to pull out in any company. Given for selling only \$6.00 worth of our magnificent colored and embossed Christmas and other post cards at 4 for 10c., splendid assortments of Xmas Tags, Stamps and Seals at 10c. a packet, and big, beautiful, interesting colored pictures at only 10c. and 15c. each. Get busy right now. Be first to call on your neighbors with these fast-selling goods. **SEND NO MONEY—WE TRUST YOU.** Don't delay. Write TODAY. The Gold Medal Co., Dept. G.G. 34 X., 311 Jarvis St., Toronto.

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FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SEVERAL GOOD young Clydesdale stallions; eight Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, all by Mountain Bard; imported Oxford Down rams, first-class stuff, aged shearing and lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, spring litters. A grand lot of B. Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland Man. 40t

R. D. LAING, STONEWALL, MAN., HAS SOME nice Leicester ram lambs; also about 300 Buff Orpington and White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each, or three for \$8.50; good breeders. In Rouen, Pekin and Indian Runner ducks, I have some dandies. Also some exhibition birds of the above breeds at prices according to quality. 46-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Also registered Berkshire boar, seven months, \$40. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 40t

16 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, 16 CENTS PER LB. White Chinese geese and ganders, \$4.00 each. Houdan cockerels, \$2.50 each. M. H. Cameron, Minnedosa, Man. 40t

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, both combs, \$2.00 each; select, \$3.00. Berkshire boars, all ages. All from prize-winning stock. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 43-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE- winning stock. A few choice Shorthorns for sale. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 43t

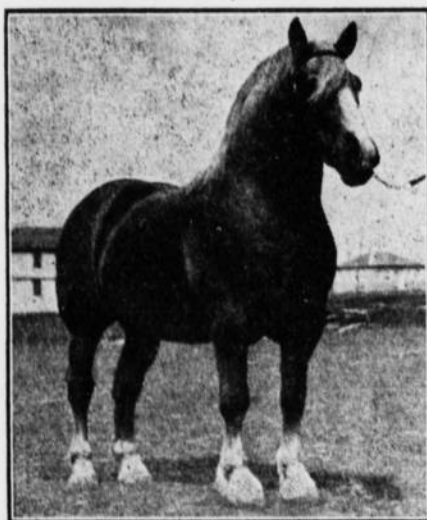
SELLING—REGISTERED DUROCS, BOTH SEX, also choice Shorthorn bull calves. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 45-3

OXFORD EWES AND RAMS, BERKSHIRES, Tamworths, Holsteins. The best. Wm. Gilbert Stony Plain, Alta. 46-13

HORSES

CANADA'S LARGEST STALLION DEALERS

Belgians, Percherons, Clydesdales



BISMARCK, Imp.

We have at our barns more big draughty stallions with "A" enrollment that can be found in any other stable in Canada.

We have 12 stallions whose average weight is 2,143 pounds.

At over 20 shows in Western Canada this year our horses won over 90 per cent. of all possible first prizes.

You must breed to big sound horses to raise the highest type of work horses and we have the big ones.

In buying from us you get the benefit of our experience and the guarantee that goes with years of square dealing.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

PERCHERON STALLION, FOUR YEARS, CLASS A, sound; also young work stock. Might take a good aged Percheron stallion or young female cattle for quick deal. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes, 50c; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12t

FOR SALE—BELGIAN MARES, FILLIES AND stallions, with size and quality, at bargain prices. R. O. Children, Scottfield, Alta. 45-2

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie De Winton, Alta. 46-2

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS, JAS. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man. 33t

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions. Bruce McMurray, Pierson, Man. 46-6

CATTLE

Shorthorns

ORCHARD FARM SHORTHORNS



We have been forced to cancel our sale of Shorthorns announced for November 30, owing to inability to get accommodation at the stock yards. We have 100 head for sale and will dispose of them by private treaty at the farm at Macgregor. Many show animals are included in the lot. Ten heifers and bulls are imported, and the rest straight Scotch and Scotch Topped, with a number from dual-purpose stock. For those who cannot come to the farm, we will ship subject to approval, and pay freight both ways if not satisfactory.

Reasonable terms given to responsible farmers. We have sold to hundreds of satisfied customers during past few years. Come and see this stock, or write to:

J. BOUSFIELD & SON, Macgregor, Man.

SHORTHORNS—SEVEN BIG, FLESHY, RED and roan cows, due to calve December, January, \$225 to \$250; three bulls, 10 to 11 months, dark roan, \$110; red, \$100, white, \$90. All choice breeding, good, first-class individuals. James Adamson Gladstone, Man. 46-5

SELLING—DUAL-PURPOSE REGISTERED Shorthorns, two bulls, four years, 19 months; dams, grand dams on R.O.P.; three cows, one on R.O.P.; three two-year heifers, bred to young bull; three yearling heifers, heifer calf. E. M. Webb, RR No. 1, Winnipeg. 46-2

SELLING—SHORTHORNS, 12 HEIFERS, SEV- eral cows, Scotch-bred families. Herd bull in grand-son of two great sires, Gairford Marquis and Avondale. Write for prices. R. J. Davidson, Newdale, Man. 46-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

ORDINARY CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., nine cents a word per week; five weeks for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; 13 for the price of ten. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page much reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$4.75 per inch per week; five weeks for the price of four; nine weeks for the price of seven; 13 weeks for the price of ten. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order, cost \$4.50 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—15 cents a word classified—or \$10 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—MIXED BUNCH OF CATTLE, mostly grade Shorthorns; also three-quarter section farm for sale, or will rent to right party. J. P. Duffee, Box 219 Maple Creek, Man. 46-3

SELLING—FOUR PURE-BRED SHORTHORN bull calves; also some heifers. John H. Drought, Millwood, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN COWS, yearlings, calves, both sex. James Gifford, Glen- side, Sask. 45-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SIX TO 15 months old, well bred. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-5

FOR SALE—14 HEAD REGISTERED SHORT- horns. Priced to sell. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 42-6

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, heifers, all ages. Powne Bros., Goodlands, Man. 45-6

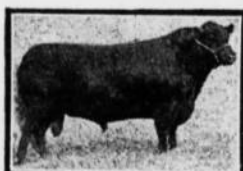
Herefords

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. We have a choice selection of females and males, all ages. Fairfax, Ingleside and Gay Lad strains. Prices to suit all parties. Some special bargains in cows with calves at foot. Write for lists and prices. It will pay you to come and look them over. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 43-6

REGISTERED HEREFORDS—THREE YOUNG bulls, price \$150 each; one extra good bull, \$200; one cow, with heifer calf at foot and in calf again, \$250. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 44-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CALVES eight months, from imported bull. Price from \$135 to \$150. Proprietors, Mrs. S. P. Bird, Broadview, Sask. 45-6

Aberdeen-Angus



EASTVIEW STOCK FARM

Breeders of Angus cattle. Herd headed by Muskogee 29th.

For immediate sale: 10 yearling bulls and 10 coming a

year old, real herd leaders; also 10 low-set yearling and two-year-old heifers, bred. All animals shipped on approval; if not satisfactory on arrival purchase price cheerfully refunded. Write for prices and description. Visitors always welcome.

E. C. WOODS, Box 29, WARMAN, SASK.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, CAP- tain Best 22546, 19 months old. Price, \$200. F. J. Burge, Maple Grove Farm, Virden, Man. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls and heifers. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45t

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN- Angus bull, two years old. Splendid value \$180. R. F. Heuser, Bank of Hamilton, Francis, Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF REGISTERED Angus cows and calves. Also one two-year-old bull. Priced to sell. George Fullerton, Cabri, Sask. 45-2

BROWNE BROS. NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

Holsteins

SELLING—HOLSTEINS—BULL, ONE YEAR, nearly white, well grown; also two bull calves, from good dams, at present on R.O.P. test. Thickett Bros., Russell, Man. 46-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, coming three, weight 1,900; papers furnished. Wm. W. Howell, Dunblane, Sask. 44-3

TWO THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calves, seven and four months. S. P. Graham, Elm Creek, Man. 45-2

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, RISING TWO YEARS, Dekol strain, safe in calf, \$100 head; also bull, all registered. Rev. A. L. McLossey, Leestock, Sask. 45-2

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING AYRSHIRE bulls, off imported stock. Also few yearling heifers. Write for prices and pedigree. R. A. Ober, Simpson, Sask. 45-2

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—MILCH COWS WE EXPECT A shipment very shortly, and those wanting good milch cows to freshen in November and December had better place their orders now, as the demand is heavy and the supply limited. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon. Phone 3315. 45-3

SELLING—THREE-YEAR-OLD COW, WITH suckling calf, two months, \$70. Ellen Anstman, Venn, Sask. 45-3

SHEEP

Oxfords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, shearlings and lambs. For size, wool and mutton, these are an outstanding lot as flock headers. All sired by imported English sires. Also ewes at different ages. Inspection solicited. Write or phone your wants to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 40-8

FOR SALE—40 HIGH GRADE OXFORD EWES, two to four years; two rams. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 44-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, yearlings, two-year-olds, and lambs. T. J. Copeland, Carman, Man. 41-5

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, one, two and three-year-olds. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 45-3

REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, SHEARLINGS, sired by an imported English sire. B. Brewster, Greenridge, Man. 45-4

SELLING—200 GRADE OXFORD EWES AND lambs, ewes all under five years. Geo. H. Ramaden, Elrose, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM lambs. Davis Bros. Bagot, Man. 44-4

SELLING—300 OXFORD EWES, ONE TO FOUR years. Andrew Morrison, Wilbert, Sask. 45-3

Suffolk

SUFFOLK DOWNS—IMPORTED FLOCK, REG- istered, early ewe and ram lambs. Price \$25. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 45-3

Shropshires

SHROPSHIRE—OFFERING 25 RAMS; 20 EWES. Several ewes and the sire of our stock ram imported from England. Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask. 45-4

SELLING—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE— rams, University breeding, ewes, \$20. W. Garvie, Sutherland, Sask. 45-4

SELLING—REGISTERED SHEARLING SHROP- shire ram, \$50. Claude Grogan, Treherne, Man. 45-4

SELLING—50 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, \$13 each. No old stock. E. Mellin, St. Brieux, Sask. 42-9

GOOD REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM— four years. \$35. Will Ching, Luella, Sask. 45-3

Miscellaneous

KARAKUL SHEEP

Persian Lamb Fur Producers
MUTTON WOOL



KARAKUL sheep produce the same quantity of a superior quality of mutton as sheep of the British breeds; they clip as heavy weights of long, staple wool; they are as easy to raise; Karakul rams are great improvers of common and range stock. I received more for Karakul lamb-skins last spring than other sheep raisers were receiving for mature animals. Fur prices are good. Get into this new industry with a big future.

I am making an exceptional offer: A pen of ewes and a ram to start with. I will change rams till you are able to carry on with unrelated stock. Let me tell you more about the proposition.

DR. O. H. PATRICK

8 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Calgary

8—RAM LAMBS—8

We have for immediate disposal 8 ram lambs, 2 Leicesters, 2 Oxfords, 4 Shropshires, priced from \$35 to \$50. The Leicesters particularly, are exceptional values. Enquire immediately as this offer will only be held out for a limited time.

Animal Husbandry Department

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Who's Who Among Dog Breeders

Looking over the records of past years we find that this time of the year seems to be when the farmers do their dog buying. More particularly as to Wolfhounds and Collie pups.

Breeders with dogs for sale will find that during December and January is a really good time to run their classified ad. in The Guide, listing their offerings. The following advertisers say—

WE DID IT FOR THEM

Ad. ran Dec.

I have had the very best of success with the two insertions of my ad., I have sold the puppies.—Mr. A. Guilbert, Petersburg, Man.

Ad. ran Dec.

Our ad. in your paper sold us out the same night that issue came out. Well pleased with the service The Guide gives.—Mr. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

The Guide ads. bring big results because its circulation is the largest in the West, and because it has the most classified advertising. The rate is low in proportion to the circulation, and the total cost is small. See particulars at top of page and send your ad. today to:

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

150 SHROPSHIRE AND OXFORD EWES, ONE to four years old, at \$10 each. Lots of 10 choice ones, bred to imported Shropshire ram at \$110 for lot. A bargain. First orders booked get choice. Also some Shropshire rams at \$40 each. Harry Hooper, Carlyle, Sask. 44-3

REGISTERED OXFORD AND SHROPSHIRE rams—Sell or exchange for ewes. Rams, \$22. A. Goodridge & Sons, Treherne, Man. 45-3

SWINE

Berkshires

LONG BERKSHIRES—CHOICE PEDIGREED boars and sows, Saskatchewan University breeding, April farrow. Registered in purchasers' name. Boars, \$70 each; sows, \$65. J. Watchorn, Pangman, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, Black Prince, No. 51563, sire, Oakland Model, 41354; dam, Beauty's Pearl, 47793. Splendid conformation and a proven sire. Price, \$65. David D. Low, Belvedere Park, Sifton, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS, all ages, and young boars. Good individuals well bred. Reasonable prices. Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alta. 46-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES—EITHER SEX, \$35; four, farrowed May, large. R. Hanna, Brule, Man. 46-2

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH IMPROVED Berkshire boars, registered, ready for service, \$50 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 46-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, choice June pigs, \$20. Sinclair Murray, Blinacarth, Man. 45-2

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE, BERK- shires, April farrow, either sex. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 40t

Yorkshires

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOAR, 18 MONTHS, registered. Breeder, Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, \$75. Weight about 400. Sidney Beckett, Bromhead, Sask. 45-2

YORKSHIRE PIGS—APRIL AND MAY LITTERS, \$35 each, either sex. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRE SOWS, March and August litters, of registered parents. E. J. Barrick, Hillcrest Farm, Salvador, Sask. 45-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, 175 TO 200 LBS., both sex, \$45 and \$50. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 46-5

Duroc-Jerseys

HERD FOR SALE

Canada's Largest and Best Duroc-Jersey Herd



A Pair of my Champion Sows

Owing to health, are offering, en bloc, Canada's Largest Duroc-Jersey breeding and exhibition herd, goodwill and well-established business, consisting of 40 high-class sows, champions, imported sows, etc., in numerous families of blood, 5 unrelated imported herd sires, 5 high-class domestic herd sires. Stock of great length, size and bone. No reserve. All registered, 60 to 70 high-class 1920 open gilts would be sold to same buyer if desired, or will be bred and sold individually after January 1. The breeding herd will be sold with or without the farm of 480 acres, well improved, high-producing land, fully equipped for the swine business. Herd well-known throughout Canada. Doing business in five provinces. Never enough stock to supply demand. Never as good opportunity as now and the near future for the business. A real opportunity for a live man. Write for full particulars and prize award list this season. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

BOARS FOR SALE—Registered Duroc-Jersey, the long, heavy-boned, large kind for particular buyers bred from the above high-class breeding herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Use a good sire. Club together if unable to get a good one individually. Prices: \$50 to \$150, depending upon the individual, his dam and sire. Write for catalogue and lists.

J. W. BAILEY AND SONS

Importers and Breeders
WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. Boars for service, March litter. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 43-4

SELLING—WILLOW FARM DUROCS, APRIL and July boars, April and May gilts, September pigs. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 45-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, both sexes, July farrow, \$30 each. S. Ellwood, Goodwater, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—A FEW OF OUR CHOICE REGISTERED Durocs. Write Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45t

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS—BOAR, 20 months old, 500 lbs., \$75; boar, seven months old, 175 lbs., \$40. R. E. Brown, Oakner, Man. 46-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE— One boar, 18 months; spring litters, either sex; Bailey strain. Welch Farm, Marquette, Man. 46-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boars, ready for service from spring litters. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 46-5

Poland-Chinas

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS FROM IMPORTED stock, largest and best money can buy. Kind that produces more weight in less time than any other breed. I challenge any breeder. This is big thing to say. Few fall pigs, either sex; yearling sows and three yearling boars. Good enough to head any herd. Write for prices, description and measurements. T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 46-3

SELLING—POPLAR GROVE POLANDS, BIG type. Sired by a son of Black Prince, champion of the world, 1915. Price, \$50.00. W. E. Swelgard, Eyebrow, Sask. 46-3

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, FROM IM- ported stock, both sexes. C. Runte, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 45-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, big type, prolific. Each, \$20. George Dobson, Nings, Man. 42-5

POLAND-CHINA DISPERSION SALE—HAVE sold the farm. Herd boars and sows at bargain prices. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 46-5

SWINE (continued)

Hampshires

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE boars, three months, nicely marked, \$20 each. S. W. Hoover, Model Farm, Sask.

Chester-Whites

FOR SALE—LARGE CHESTER WHITE BOAR, 18 months, registered, \$75. Crated and loaded at Kincaid, Sask. Order from this. M. D. McTaggart, Milly, Sask.

DOGS

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES—Sired by Silver King, pedigree rough-coated, white Scotch collie (imported). Mrs. A. J. Williams, Ingle Nook Farm, Katrim, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF-hound puppies. Prices reasonable. Wm. Langman, Penzance, Sask.

FOR SALE, NOW—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, from good heeling stock, \$7.00. H. Pearson, Oxbow, Sask.

REAL SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS OF IMPORTED dogs of noted trial winners, \$25. I. Grieve, Bagot, Man.

SELLING—ENGLISH FOX TERRIER PUPS, well marked, thorough-bred; great gopher dogs, \$5.00 and \$10. B. F. Hawley, Salmon Arm, B.C.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, three months old, sable and white; males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. James Duncan Simpson, Carleton Place, Ont.

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS. C. W. MURRAY, Rokeby, Sask.

FOR SALE—NUMBER OF TRAINED WOLF-hounds. F. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask.

POULTRY

Poultry Supplies

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMI-num, 90c. 100; celluloid, colored, spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$10; hens, \$8.00; unrelated trios, \$25. Pekin drakes, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00; trios, \$12. These birds are bred from our Brandon prize winners. White Wyandotte yearling hens, \$3.00; ten for \$28; cockerels, \$5.00. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask.

TO TRADE—TEN PURE-BRED WHITE PEKIN drakes for ten drakes same breed, get new blood. Must be pure-bred, good size. Oscar Foss, Box 22, Aneroid, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; Toulouse geese, one-year geese, \$8.00; ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred. Rinn, Kaleida, Man.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$10 to \$15; hens, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Ellen C. Laidler, Box 601, Neepawa, Man.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES—EXCELLENT layers, \$3.00; trios, \$15. Hamersley, Balmossie, Hafford, Sask.

FOR SALE—ROUEN AND RUNNER DUCKS—ducks, \$2.50; drakes, \$3.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man.

SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES, from prize-winning stock, \$5.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TURKEY toms, \$6.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Sarah Bridgman, Sidney, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOU-louse geese. Geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.00. Crated. James Porter, Glen Ewen, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. John Williams, Melita, Man.

SELLING—PEKIN DUCKS, BOTH SEX, \$2.50 each. Lewis Burgess, Lauder, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$7.00. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Walter Strachan, Liberty, Sask.

QUICK SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Robt. Rose, Carlyle, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; one 1919 tom, \$10. W. Bach, Willows, Sask.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$8.00. Guy Fenn, Lipton, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. George Bellig, Venn, Sask.

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—bred from my winners; June hatched, \$5.00; 10 yearling hens, \$2.50 each. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man.

PURE-BRED DARK ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. Order early, get best. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta.

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron's strain, hens, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00. Evelyn Bond, Trux, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, laying strain, \$3.00. O. Bell, Takib, Rathwell, Man.

55 YEAR-OLD HENS, \$2.00 EACH. PURE-BRED Single Comb White Leghorns, healthy stock. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reburn, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each. Chas. Lundquist, Macoun, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00; hens, \$1.50. Eloi Linden, Wadena, Sask.

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. A. Golden, Palmer, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$2.00. W. Harmon, Melita, Man.

Rhode Island Reds

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, both combs, May hatch, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00. L. Harris, Eston, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, April hatched; good laying strain, \$4.00 each. W. Walton, Quill Lake, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, from my prize-winning stock, \$3.00 to \$7.00 each. Mrs. J. C. McClelland, Assiniboia, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$3.50; yearling hens, \$2.50; unrelated pens, \$15. W. Bach, Willows, Sask.

SELLING—PURE SINGLE COMB REDS, PUL-lets, cockerels. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta.

Orpingtons

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50; year-old hens, \$1.50; White Wyandottes, pullets, \$2.00; hens, \$1.50; pure-bred collie pups, \$10. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, April and May hatched, \$2.50 each. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta.

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS from \$4.00 to \$5.00. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man.

Plymouth Rocks

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50, bred-to-lay strain. Bred from 38 hens which laid 892 eggs month of May. Mrs. Jack McDuffe, Minburn, Alta.

BEST BARRED ROCKS—HIGHLY PRODUC-tive, beautifully barred cockerels, \$3.00 to \$6.00; young hens, \$4.00; choice cock, \$6.00. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each; later hatched, \$3.00. From Gull's bred-to-lay stock. R. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HENS, YEAR-OLD, \$2.00; two years, \$1.75; good layers. A. J. McMillan, Glenside, Sask.

SELLING—EARLY HATCHED BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock pullets, 12 for \$25 or \$2.25 each. Ratcliffe, Buffalo Head, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Park's laying strain, \$4.00; yearling hens, \$2.50. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Bred-to-lay strain, from winter layers, \$4.00. C. W. Wetzel, Bowman River, Man.

PURE, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. H. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50, Alvin Gedcke, Kindersley, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—WHILE THEY last, \$5.00 a pair. J. T. O'Brien, Khedive, Sask.

Wyandottes

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, from Dorcas egg-laying strain. Every bird high-class cockerels, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$9.00 pair; pullets, \$5.00, \$7.00 each; year-old hens, \$4.00 each. Correspondence invited. P. Lee, Loyalist, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM exceptionally good layers. Cockerels, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.50; pullets, \$1.50. Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, large, vigorous, heavy-laying strain, April hatch, \$3.00; May, \$2.50. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, May hatched, \$2.50. Mrs. John W. Tripp, Penzance, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL AND May hatched, fine big birds, \$3.00 and \$2.50 each. Brook, Dilke, Sask.

BARRON'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man.

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, large, healthy, sire 25 Dorcas bird, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. K. Sterner, Luseland, Sask.

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WY-andotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each. R. J. Davidson, Newdale, Man.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Box 401, Swift Current, Sask.

PURE-BRED GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—ONE each, \$5.00; several cockerels, \$3.00 each. Chas. Scott, Kincaid, Sask.

WANTED—PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WY-andottes. M. Andersen, Box 78, Wayne, Alta.

Sundry Breeds

S.C. BLACK MINORCAS—FOR QUICK SALE, 25 choice cockerels, \$5.00 each. Every bird a beauty; bred from prize-winning stock. Two cock birds, no better anywhere at any price. First prize bird at Saskatoon Winter Show, \$15. Other equally as good, \$10. Order early and avoid disappointment. J. H. Irving, Box J, Strassbourg, Sask.

FOR SALE—SILVER AND PARTRIDGE WYAN-dottes, African, White China and Toulouse geese, Bourbon Red turkeys, colored Muscovy ducks and Buff Orpingtons. I showed in 1919 130 birds and had 119 under ribbon (50 first ribbons). Can supply show birds. Wm. Schwandt, Turtletown, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dottes, cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00 large bronze turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; two for \$7.00; from 30-lb. tom. W. C. Bennett, Hawarden, Sask.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, large birds, April and May hatched, \$3.00 each; White Holland turkeys, pure and early hatched, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00 each if sold in November. Mrs. G. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; also choice Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00 each, till December 15. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

DARK CORNISH—\$3.00 UP. COCKERELS AND pullets from prize-winning stock. Cockerels at four months weighing seven lbs. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. E. Underwood, Salteaux, Sask.

FOR SALE—20 BRED-TO-LAY COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, yearling hens, two males; also one pen Black Minorcas. F. E. Harrison, Moose Jaw, Sask.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS AND BLACK Langhans, young and old birds. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Sask.

LARGE EARLY BOUEN RED TURKEYS, \$5.00; toms, \$6.00. White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. Frank Harman, Bolseval, Man.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50; Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, \$4.00. Ralph Cosens, Morrin, Alta.

SELLING—JINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, from selected stock, \$3.50; limited. F. C. Doughty, Oxbow, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA COCK-erels, from good laying stock, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. K. Sterner, Luseland, Sask.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. C. S. Vance, RR 8, Brandon, Man.

PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MOTTLED Anconas, White Wyandottes; bred-to-lay cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. S. Condy, Glenside, Sask.

BANTAMS, BUFF COCHIN AND GOLDEN SE-bright, \$8.00 trio; prize stock. W. Wolfe, 9319-104th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$3.00. A. ex Mitchell Macoun, Sask.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, COCKERELS, \$4.00; pullets, \$3.00. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man.

EXCHANGE—LAND AND WATER-FOWL AND Guinea. Oscar Johnson, Lac Du Bonnet, Man.

WANTED—FEW GOOD LIGHT BRAHMAS. Bullock, Loughheed, Alta.

RABBITS

YOUNG BELGIAN HARES—FROM BIG, healthy stock, \$2.50 pair. W. Lowe, Amisk, Alta.

TAXIDERM

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, RUGS, SKINS MOUNTED. J. S. Charleason, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE SALE—NEW SEWING MACHINES—To introduce our latest "Rotary" and "Vibrator" machines in districts not represented, we will sell our beautiful styles for cash at half the regular price. All attachments complete; guaranteed for 25 years. Sent on approval and money back guaranteed. "Domillon" machines are made in Canada by the "White" Company. Don't miss this opportunity. Write for catalogue and prices. Domillon Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

XMAS TREES FOR CHURCHES, HOME AND schools. A merry Xmas for all. Trees, three to four feet, \$2.75; five to six feet, \$3.25; six to eight feet, \$4.75. Express prepaid. Prices on 20 or more trees to merchants. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

A "BEAT-ALL" CHECKER BOARD MAKES checkers different. No double corners, central safety zone, played with 14 checkers a side. Board 17 x 17, canvas binding, postpaid, \$1.00. H. McIntyre, 323 Assiniboine Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE CHEAP—SLIGHTLY used, but good as new. Trial allowed. Easy monthly payments. Write Bertha Payne, Shawnee, Kansas.

SOIL DRIFTING—HOW TO STOP IT. NINE methods and actual samples of absolute certain permanent remedy. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.

SPRUE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

SPRUE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber, Brandon, Man.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—WHITE, 60 LB. CRATE, \$18; amber, \$16.80; buckwheat, \$15. Put up in five, ten and 60-lb. tins. Discounts on eight and 16-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY—DIRECT from producer to consumer. Put up in 10 lb. lithograph pails, 60 lbs. to the crate, \$16. f.o.b. Brucefield, Ont. Orders filled in rotation. Cash with orders. Immediate shipment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. All gathered by our own bees. Crate 16-lb. pails, \$17; light amber honey, \$16 crate. Discount on 10 and 34-crate orders. Buckwheat honey, \$10.80 for 60-lb tin. Pettit Appliances, Georgetown, Ont.

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR DE-licious. Put up 10-lb cans (gross weight), six cans in case, \$18, f.o.b. Theford. Money with order or c.o.d. Rumford and Frets, Theford, Ont.

CLOVER HONEY, 30c.; DARK HONEY, 25c. Wilbur Swayze, Dunville, Ont.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT AND ROUND CEDAR, also tamarac. We have timber limits. Lumber highest grades. Coast stock Cement plaster and lime; sugar and salt. All in full car-load lots. Write for delivered prices. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS AND corral poles, in car-load lots at wholesale prices. The Prince Albert Fuel Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.

SELLING—FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD, LUM-ber, hay, car-load lots. Write for prices. C. Gunder, secretary, Entwistle Local, U.F.A., Entwistle, Alta.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CORRAL POLES, CAR lots delivered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

HORSE-POWER HAY PRESS, NEWLY RE-built, \$125. Two-Horse John Deere, 18-22, 11 months out from factory; in good condition, \$350. Ernest Hysop, Kilarney, Man.

SELLING—12-20 RUMELY OIL-PULL, THREE-furrow Cockshutt engine gang, breaker bottoms, and 10-barrel kerosene wagon tank. Broke 100 acres with outfit. Cost \$2,200 last spring. Take \$1,500 cash. Box 526, Raymore, Sask.

SELLING—FORD ROADSTER, 1917 MODEL. A1 condition. \$300 cash. Omer Gedcke, Kindersley, Sask.

SELLING—BAKER BALANCE VALVE COM-plete. Used 20 days. For 75-H.P. Case steam engine. \$45. Harold Allaby, Blumenhof, Sask.

SELLING—HAY BAILING MACHINE, HORSE power type. First-class condition. \$275. J. J. Wurtz, Langham, Sask.

SELLING—GRINDING OUTFIT, CONSISTING nine H.P. Hercules engine, eight-inch M-RE grinder, \$300. Graham Bros., Vonda, Sask.

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR AND PLOW. O. Harold, Lawson, Sask.

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—RED BOBS AND KITCHENER wheat seed, direct from Seager Wheeler. Absolutely pure, re-cleaned, free from wild oats and other seeds. Grades One Northern. Red Bobs, bushel, \$5.50; Kitchener, bushel, \$3.00; bags 40c. extra. Write for car-load price. Cash with order. Get seed now, fall prices. Reference, Union Bank. Fogelvik Seed Farms, Alaska, Sask. Andrew Anderson.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—KUBANKA DURUM wheat. Investigate. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

SEED GRAIN—WHEN YOU NEED SEED RE-member McFayden's certified seed—the kind that gives the big yield. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

CHOICE RED BOBS—FROM WHEELER'S OWN seed. Also registered Canadian Thorpe barley. Cheap for immediate sale. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

SELLING—QUANTITY RED BOBS AND KIT-chener wheat. Also 1,500 bushels Banner oats. Grown from Seager Wheeler's stock. For full information apply Box 43, Guernsey, Sask.

RED BOBS SEED WHEAT—SEVERAL HUNDRED bushels, hand-rogued. For prices and sample, address A. R. Parker, Niagara, Sask.

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, IN CAR lots, \$2.75 per bushel; machine run. Wm. Hanson, Tesler, Sask.

FOR SALE—200 RUBY WHEAT, \$5.00 BUSHEL. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask.

KITCHENER WHEAT, \$3.00 BUSHEL, CLEANED, f.o.b.; bags extra. F. A. Weir, Phippen, Sask.

RED BOBS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$6.00 PER bushel, f.o.b., Hafford, Sask. W. H. Hamersley.

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, RED BOBS, KIT-chener wheat. James McCall, Kronau, Sask.

SITUATIONS

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 209 College St., Toronto.

FARM LANDS

FORCED SALE OF FARM LANDS—SECTIONS 15 and 16-13-13-W. 4th—165 acres crop, 50 acres fallow; 75 acres new breaking; almost all open. Good fence, small shack; barn and well. Sold in block or quarter-section, \$25 acre, one-fifth cash, balance arranged. N.E. 18-52-9-W 4th—15 acres stubble; 10 acres brush, five acres hay slough; balance open prairie. Face lake with good water; house and barn good condition; fully fenced; \$1,800; \$750 section facing Beaverhill Lake. Extra good soil, very free from frosts; \$27 acre, \$1,000 cash. S.W. 30-53-3-W 4th—Nice, open land, semi-improved, on River Vermilion. Fine ranching district. Valued for mortgage, 1912, at \$2,055. Price, \$1,800; \$500 cash. N.E. 28-50-22-W 4th—30 acres formerly cultivated; 70 acres clear land, high and dry except for 15 acres of slough hay. Barn and stables. Borders on lake with excellent water; good well. Valued for mortgage, 1914, at \$1,130. Price, \$2,500; \$500 cash. S.W. 10-36-4-W 5th—Good quarter-section lots free grazing; \$1,000; one-third cash. N.W. 18-49-8-W 4th—30 acres broken. Valued for mortgage, 1914, at \$2,209; \$2,000; \$500 cash. \$14-51-35-W 4th—143 acres broken; famous Stony Plain district; \$55 acre; \$3,000 cash. Most of above properties must be sold to avoid foreclosure. For further particulars apply B. Pratt, barrister, etc., Pantagos Block, Edmonton, Alta.

GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS—IN CENTRAL Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN
Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St.
Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and
thus be sure of getting every last cent of value
together with any premiums that are going. If
desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write
for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and
breeding helpers, giving personal attention and
securing special and free freight rates and Govern-
ment expense refund attended to for you. Any
district wishing to develop co-operative livestock
shipping can have the service of one of our organizers
free of charge by writing our nearest office. United
Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary,
Edmonton, Moose Jaw. — 41f

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALERS
in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock
Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully
handled. Orders placed with us get special atten-
tion. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market
letter sent you on request. — 91f

CHIROPRACTOR

DR. C. J. L'AMIE, CHIROPRACTOR, 204 CON-
naught Bldg., 3rd Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. Phone
5455. Hours, 10 to 12; 2 to 5, and by appointment.

Grain Marketing Com-
mittee Hearing

Continued from Page 35

"Farmers can't avoid world competi-
tion, and speculation in grain can't be
avoided. The marketing problem is
largely one of finance and storage.
Farmers can do something to stabilize
prices by more gradual marketing."

Board of Trade Ruling Protested

Gates admitted in reply to a question
that the rules of the grain exchange
will not allow farmers' co-operative
companies which prorate their profits
to become members. He said he did
not think there was any possibility that
this rule would be changed. "In other
words," said Wm. Hirth, of Missouri,
"if the farmers' company will not play
ball your way it can look through the
knot-hole."

In reply to a question as to how
many times a bushel of wheat is sold
on the Chicago Board of Trade, or in
other words, how much the volume
of future trading exceeds the actual
amount of grain going through the mar-
ket, Gates said that he had no idea.

"You speak of betting on the length
of a prayer," said Clifford Thorne.
"If betting on the prayer becomes the
principal business of the church, isn't
it time something was done about it?"

The relation of farmers' co-operative
marketing companies to the Federal
Trade Commission was discussed by
Huston Thompson, of the commission.
He stated that in the opinion of the
commission a farmers' company, to take
advantage of the Clayton amendment
exempting farmers' organizations from
the Sherman anti-trust law, must ex-
clude non-growers from membership and
be organized on the one-man one-vote
principle. The voting trust plan is not
allowable, he said.

Notwithstanding the argument of
Barnes and Gates against the advan-
tage of farmers' companies taking the
part of selling grain at the terminal
markets, the committee of 17 was not
convinced that any market could be
truly open which does not allow a
farmers' company to buy and sell on
it. The committee issued the following
statement covering this point:

"The Farmers' Marketing Commit-
tee of 17, in executive session, discussed
the fact brought out in public hearings
that the grain exchanges of the country
denied all membership to co-operative
companies. While not anticipating in
any way the final findings of this com-
mittee, and not recognizing grain ex-
changes as the best possible method of
marketing grain, the committee unani-
mously adopted the following resolu-
tion:

"Whereas the principal grain
markets of the country bar co-operative
companies, which distribute profits in
proportion to business done, from par-
ticipation in buying and selling of farm
products, and whereas this keeps a
monopoly in the hands of traders on the
exchanges, denying to the producer the
privilege of efficiently selling his pro-
ducts, which is not just and not in
harmony with the spirit of American
institutions; therefore, be it resolved,
that we call upon the Federal Trade
Commission, the attorney-general, or
other public authority to take such
steps as may be necessary to open said
markets to the membership of said co-
operative companies."

Co-operator's Representatives Testify
The other side of the grain marketing
story was told by E. E. Bayne, of the
United Grain Growers Limited, who
explained the Canadian system, and by
G. Harold Powell, of the California
Fruit Exchange.

Mr. Bayne and Mr. Powell both ex-
pressed doubt as to price fixing by a
farmers' company. They do believe,
and their experience has shown, that a
strong farmers' marketing company can
so handle and distribute the crop as to
become an important factor in stabiliz-
ing prices and keeping them at a profit-
able level.

Both these men agreed that organiz-
ing-by commodity, making definite con-
tracts with members to sell their crop
to the marketing company, and pooling
are three essentials to successful co-
operation. Mr. Powell does not go as
far as the other California organiza-
tions in pooling, however. The pools
in his association are local pools only.
This is largely due to the fact that the
type and quality of citrus fruits varies
so much from one locality to another.

On one important point Bayne and
Powell differ decidedly. The local ele-
vators in Canada are owned and con-
trolled by the parent company, and
Bayne is strongly in favor of this
system, which, he says, increases effi-
ciency and decreases costs. Powell, on
the other hand, says that the local unit
is the heart of any co-operative enter-
prise. This local unit should be owned
and controlled by the local people, in
his opinion, and the local units feder-
ated into an overhead company to
handle the product after it leaves the
home station. The committee ques-
tioned Bayne and Powell closely on this
point, as the question of leaving ele-
vator ownership with the local people
or transferring it to the marketing
company will be one of the most diffi-
cult for the committee to decide in
formulating the plan.

"Co-operation has a social as well as
a business value," Powell said. "The
only way to make the most of the social
value is to keep control of the local
units in the hands of the local people.
We want democracy in co-operation as
well as in government."

While Powell said that price fixing
would not work with a perishable com-
modity like oranges, he did not con-
demn it entirely. "There is nothing
wrong with price fixing if it is done
wisely," he said.

"A large share of the cost of food

is represented in the expense of selling
and marketing," Powell said in conclu-
sion. "As a public question, co-opera-
tion takes a vital significance in these
ties of high living costs on account of
the flow of population toward the cities.
It must gain a new impetus and a new
vision by standardizing its products and
handling them with a minimum of
waste, and by simplifying the distribut-
ing process and reducing its cost it
helps to meet a present urgent, social,
and economic need. Unless a producer's
organization confers a benefit on the
public at large, as well as upon the in-
dustry which it represents, its future as
a vital part of the social and industrial
fabric of the country is problematical.
Its willingness and success in meeting
such tests, as well as ability to serve its
members, will determine how large a
part co-operation will play in the future
growth of American agriculture."

The committee of 17 grew out of a
grain marketing conference of the lead-
ing farm organizations of the Middle
West at Chicago last July. It was
appointed by Pres. J. R. Howard, of
the American Farm Bureau Federation,
and its membership represents all the
leading farmers' organizations inter-
ested in grain marketing. It is charged
with the task of working out a plan of
co-operative grain marketing that will
stabilize prices and put marketing on a
business basis.

Prof. E. G. Nourse, of Ames, in re-
porting for the committee from the
American Farm Bureau Federation,
which recently made a study of co-
operation in California, emphasized the
points made by Mr. Powell.

A legislative committee, consisting of
C. H. Gustafson, E. F. Ladd, A. L.
Middleton, Clifford Thorne, and Ralph
Snyder, was appointed to work for
better and more uniform state and
national laws governing co-operative
marketing. J. M. Anderson, Wm. Hirth,
and Clifford Thorne were instructed to
prepare and file a complaint with the
Federal Trade Commission against the
rule of the grain exchanges, which bars
farmers' co-operative companies from
membership.

The next meeting of the committee
will be held at Chicago, December 13.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 12, 1920.

WHEAT—On one of the worst markets in history wheat declined around ten cents on
cash article. Low point was around \$2.00 when British Commission took a million or two
and caused reaction on exporters buying what they had sold them. Since that reaction of
eight cents market has held steady, with little business passing. Britain did not follow
the advance and advises we are from ten to 15 cents too high compared with competing
wheat via the Gulf of Mexico. Shippers are holding quantities of wheat in public terminals.
Some of it will be held into December, and today cash wheat is trading
at 23 cents over the same grade for December delivery. It means that December wheat must
advance 25 cents a bushel by the end of December for cash wheat to be worth just what
it is worth today. Holders of stocks in public store should carefully consider those figures.
A premium of 23 cents is worth considering.

OATS—Steady decline, with comparatively light trading. Oats export business quiet and
extreme depression in U.S. corn and oats having influence on our market. Producers
releasing considerable quantities of oats daily on draggy market, and conditions at moment
not favorable to holder. Reaction to higher levels considerably overdue, and any strength in
U.S. corn and oats will be reflected here. American oats selling away cheaper than Canadian,
and without export demand it is difficult to look for bull markets. Cash article of 2 C.W.
variety maintaining premium with lower grades a drag on the market.

BARLEY—Good premiums obtainable on first-class barley, quantities of which have been
sold to go East. This keeps spot and November fairly high in comparison with December
delivery barley. November barley trading around 20 cents over same grain for December
delivery, and holders will do well to take this into consideration. Lower grades trading at
very wide discount and comparatively cheap.

RYE—Market on this grain exceedingly dull. While exporters are interested in odd lots
offered demand is far from keen, and while market is due for upturn conditions at moment
do not suggest this as probability.

FLAX—Serious decline registered here and in U.S.A. Flax markets influenced directly
by strained business conditions to the south, and crushers appear to be buying very sparingly.
Cash flax in poor demand meanwhile, and all grades decidedly easy.

WHEAT PRICES

November 8 to November 13 inclusive

Date	1 Nov.	2 Nov.	3 Nov.	4 Nov.	5 Nov.
8	208½	207½	203½	196½	185½
9	200½	199½	196½	189½	178½
10	212½	211½	208½	201½	190½
11	210½	209½	205½	199½	189½
12	211½	210½	205½	199½	189½
13	218½	206½	204½	198½	188½
Week Ago	215½	214½	210½	203½	192½

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 8 to Nov. 13 inclusive.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 62½	60½	61	60½	59½	58½	63½	81½	
Dec. 61½	58	59½	58½	56½	55½	61½	83½	
Barley—								
Oct. 110½	107	112	110½	112½	110½	116½	146½	
Dec. 95½	90½	96	94½	91	90	96½	137½	
Flax—								
Oct. 252	235	235	232	232	233½	259	484	
Dec. 251	234	234	231	232	22½	257½	458	
Wheat—								
Nov. 207½	199½	211½	208½	208½	206½	214	...	
Dec. 192½	185	196½	191½	190½	189½	200½	...	

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 8 to
November 13 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex1Fd	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
November 8	...	66½	60½	60½	57½	54½	118½	105½	87½	87½	232	246	212	165	
9	...	64½	58½	57½	55½	52½	107	102	82½	82½	235	231	195	160	
10	...	65½	59½	59½	56½	53½	115	107	87½	87½	235	231	195	168	
11	...	64½	58½	58½	55½	52½	115½	105½	85½	85½	237	229	197	164	
12	...	63½	57½	56½	54½	51½	118½	105½	81	81	232	228	197	163	
13	...	62½	56½	55½	53½	50½	117½	107½	82	82	233½	229½	198½	166	
Week ago	...	66½	60½	60½	58½	55½	118½	105½	89½	89½	239	255	219	171	
Year ago	...	85½	83½	...	81½	79½	147½	...	132	...	482	478	435	137	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

November 11, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern,
\$1.78½ to \$1.80½; fancy, \$1.83½; No. 1
northern, \$1.75½ to \$1.78½; No. 1 red,
\$1.70½ to \$1.75½; No. 2 dark northern,
\$1.74½ to \$1.77½; No. 2 northern, \$1.70½
to \$1.75½; No. 2 red, \$1.65½ to \$1.70½;
No. 3 dark northern, \$1.65½ to \$1.72½;
No. 3 northern, \$1.65½ to \$1.70½; No. 3
red, \$1.60½ to \$1.65½. Montana—No. 1
dark hard, \$1.75½ to \$1.78½; No. 1 hard,
\$1.70½ to \$1.73½. Durum—No. 1 amber,
\$1.82 to \$1.83; No. 1, \$1.78 to \$1.88;
No. 2 amber, \$1.79 to \$1.82. Oats—No. 2
white, 45½c to 46½c; No. 3 white, 45c to
45½c; No. 4 white, 42½c to 44½c. Barley—
Choice to fancy, 87c to 92c; medium to
good, 76c to 86c; lower grades, 69c to 75c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.49½ to \$1.51½. Flaxseed—
No. 1, \$2.28 to \$2.29.

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Ltd., Union Stock
Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of live-
stock for sale at the Union Stock Yards,
for the week ending November 12, 1920,
as follows:

Cattle, 19,491; calves, 549; hogs, 1,287;
sheep, 789.

The past week's run showed a slight
falling off from the previous week. There
are, however, too many cattle coming to
look for any improvement in price. East-
ern and southern markets still report heavy
deliveries, and a tendency to weaken prices.
The volume of thin and unfinished cattle
coming forward still continues heavy. Well
finished, prime butcher steers continue very
scarce, and these kinds are wanted and are
selling some stronger.

The sheep market holds steady at last
week's quotations. The hog market con-
tinues to show weakness at time of writ-
ing, select hogs being 15½c to 15¾c.

Do not overlook bringing in with you
health certificate on your cattle. This is
very important.

The following summary shows the pre-
vailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$9.00 to \$10.00
Fair to good steers	8.00 to 9.00
Medium steers	6.00 to 8.00
Choice bulls	4.50 to 5.25
Good bulls	4.00 to 4.50
Choice butcher heifers	7.00 to 7.50
Fair to good heifers	6.00 to 6.50
Medium heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Choice stocker heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Choice oxen	5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good oxen	4.00 to 4.50
Medium oxen	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows	7.00 to 7.50
Fair to good cows	5.50 to 6.00
Breedy stock cows	4.00 to 4.50
Canner cows	2.50 to 3.50
Choice springers	90.00 to 100.00
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to 85.00
Medium springers	50.00 to 75.00
Choice light calves	8.50 to 9.50
Choice heavy calves	6.50 to 7.50

Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Good feeders	5.50 to 6.00
Common feeders	4.50 to 5.00

Sheep and Lambs

Choice lambs	8.00 to 8.50
Choice wethers	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 6.00
Common sheep	2.00 to 4.00

Hogs

Selects	15.50 to 15.75
Heavies	10.00 to 12.00
Sows	10.00 to 11.00
Lights	14.00 to 15.00
Stags and Boars	4.00 to 7.00

CALGARY

Receipts	Horses	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
This week	267	3,457	210	1,205
Last week	175	4,581	426	2,952
Year ago	434	4,946	396	1,083

CATTLE—The strike at the Burns' plant,
which is still in force, had little effect on
the market, as receipts were lighter than
usual. Good butcher cattle were, if any-
thing, a little stronger and were practically
all cleaned up at the close of the week.
The best heavy fat steers sold at \$7.25 to
\$8.00, with a few outstanding animals mak-
ing \$8.50 to \$9.00. Medium butcher steers
changed hands at \$6.00 to \$7.00, and very
plain, rough stuff, which is very hard to
sell, at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Choice cows and
heifers were in demand at \$5.50 to \$6.25
for the best; medium cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50,
and plain killers, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Canners
and cutters, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Good butcher
bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50, and bolognas, \$3.50
to \$4.00. The bulk of the calves coming
are too heavy to sell readily as veal, and
very few reach eight cents, with plain, thin
calves down to \$5.00.

There was considerable enquiry for good
feeding steers, especially if dehorned, in
which case they would realize seven cents,
with the ordinary grade of fair feeders at
\$6.00 to \$6.50. Light two-year-olds and
yearlings are not turning so readily, and
from \$5.00 to \$6.00 is the prevailing price,
with heavy cuts on off-colored and staggy
steers. There was little change in the
heifer and thin cow trade, the demand for
which was slow and the quality poor; \$4.00
to \$4.50 took the cows, and \$4.50 to \$5.25
featuring heifers, and \$5.25 to \$5.75 the
better grade of two-year-olds.

Should there be an early settlement of
the butchers' strike, the prospects are for
a fairly active trade next week, as there is
enquiry for good butcher cattle. Unfor-
tunately the bulk of the cattle coming
through do not carry sufficient flesh for
the demand, and consequently grade es
feeder.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$10.50.

HOGS: Market weaker; opened out on
Thursday at \$17.75. Packers still bidding
same price on Friday morning.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$16.50.

SHEEP: Market slightly stronger. Choice
lambs sold at \$10 to \$10.25; wethers,
\$8.00 to \$8.25, and fat ewes, \$6.50 to
\$7.00.

HIDES: Market unchanged.

J. C. Gage, President. J. D. McMillan, Vice-President. A. Thomson, Sec'y-Manager. R. C. Osborne, Treasurer.

International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Every department thoroughly organized to give our customers the very best results. If we can assist you or give you information relative to marketing of your grain, please write us.

Adanac Grain Company Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Head Office: WINNIPEG. M. DUPREY, M.P.P., Pres.

Consignments of all grain solicited. Special attention to Grades. Liberal and prompt advances. Write us.

408-418 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG - - - - - MANITOBA

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Grain Growers

We solicit your car-load shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write, wire or phone us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants
703 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

We are the largest buyers of poultry in Winnipeg. Our markets are extensive, which enable us to pay top market prices at all times.

Chickens	24c	Turkeys, young, over 8 lbs.	35c
Fowls, over 4 lbs.	23c	Turkeys, old	32c
Fowls, under 4 lbs.	19c	Ducks	27c
Old Roosters	18c	Geese	25c

Above prices for No. 1 quality, F.O.B. our plant Winnipeg, received between November 17 and 24, inclusive.

PROMPT CASH RETURNS

SWIFT CANADIAN CO. LTD.

Winnipeg - - - - - Manitoba



Maybilt

Radiators or Re-cores
for your Automobile
or Tractor

We will replace free of charge any Maybilt core that bursts from freezing. Our repair department is up-to-date in every particular.

J. R. May & Co. *The Radiator People*
54 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg

BUY YOUR FISH

In Specially Assorted Lots

The most satisfactory and economical way to purchase Winter Fish. Gives pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. Select preferred assortment and order by Lot Number.

Lot No. 1—89 lbs., assortment of Haddock, Bloaters, Cod, Whitefish and Halibut	\$13.50
Lot No. 2—79 lbs., assortment of Lake Trout, Herring, Halibut, Pickerel and Goldeyes	\$12.00
Lot No. 3—75 lbs., assortment of Halibut, Salmon, Whitefish, Haddock and Lake Herring	\$10.50
Lot No. 4—76 lbs., assortment of Haddock, Sole, Cod, Mackerel and Tullibees	\$9.50
Lot No. 5—61 lbs., assortment of Herring, Pike, Salt Cod, Halibut and Goldeyes	\$8.00
Lot No. 6—63 lbs., assortment of Halibut, Salmon, Brills and Herring	\$7.50
Lot No. 7—51 lbs., assortment of Sole, Herring, Haddock and Cod	\$6.00
Lot No. 8—36 lbs., assortment of Whitefish, Salmon, Haddock, Soles and Cod	\$4.50
Lot No. 9—32 lbs., assortment of Haddock, Whitefish, Sole, Herring and Cod	\$3.50

Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1 strictly fresh, frozen—every pound guaranteed. Send cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges, or give nearest point where an agent is located.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

which also shows full price list of individual fish of all varieties, in any quantity.

OYSTERS, 5/6 Imperial gallon \$4.50

The Consumers' Fish Co.

Winnipeg - - - - - Man.

Fish for Winter

Assortment	Per box
No. 1. 50 lbs. Soles for	\$4.50
No. 2. Halibut, Salmon, Whitefish, 20 lbs. each	11.00
No. 3. Salmon, Goldeyes, Pickerel, Soles, 25 lbs. each	13.50
No. 4. 30 lbs. Haddock, 20 lbs. each Halibut and Herring	9.50
No. 5. 15 lbs. each variety, Halibut, Salmon, Haddock, White, Jacks and Herrings	12.00
No. 6. 50 lbs. Herring and dressed Jackfish	7.75

OUR PRICE LIST GIVES CHOICE OF TWENTY VARIETIES

CITY FISH MARKET

Box 2960

WINNIPEG

FRESH FROZEN FISH



Lake Superior Fresh Herring, per bag, 100 lbs., \$5.90; Soles and Brills, box of 100 lbs., \$9.00; Soles and Brills, box of 50 lbs., \$4.75.

Complete delicious assortment of 100 lbs. Inland Clear Water Lake Fish and Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish.
Lake Superior Herring, Whitefish, Mullet, Halibut, Goldeyes, Salmon, Jackfish, Pickerel, Soles and Brills and Fat Tullibees, all boxed for \$12.00
Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs. 6.50
Equal assortment of 100 lbs. Halibut, Pickerel, Goldeyes and Tullibees, all boxed for 11.00
Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs. 6.00
All kinds of smoked fish. Write for any special variety wanted. Send cash with order. First-class fish only. State whether shipments wanted freight or express. Orders filled in rotation as received on first frost weather. Order at once to ensure early shipment.

Also nice assortment of 100 lbs.:
25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Pickerel, 25 lbs. Soles and Brills, all boxed \$11.00
Half box, 50 lbs., same assortment 6.00
Mullet, per lb. 3c
Goldeyes, per lb. 8c
Jackfish, per lb. 7c
Tullibees, per lb. 10c
Soles or Brills, per lb. 11c
Pickerel, per lb. 14c
Whitefish, per lb. 9c
Grey Cod, per lb. 23c
Salmon, finest quality, red, per lb. 17c
Halibut, per lb. 6c
Herring, per lb. 6c

No Charge for Boxes, Bags and Packing

North-Western Fisheries Company

Wholesalers and Exporters

Phones: St. John 4399

287 Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE, WRITE AND LET US KNOW, AND WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH THE MAKERS.



Outfit No. 72
Latest model concealed horn instrument. Finished in beautiful golden oak—elegantly polished. 12½ inches high, 12¼ inches wide, 16 inches long. Price, with 12 Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute Records, only \$72.50. (See terms in coupon.)

Outfit No. 89 New Model Instrument and handsome record cabinet complete—two pieces. An entire phonograph outfit, just like the very highest priced instruments, and at one-fifth the price. Cabinet finished in dull brown oak to match the instrument. Capacity 80 records. Height of outfit complete, 42¼ inches, width 18½ inches, length 17 inches. Price complete, with 12 Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute Records, \$89.00. (See terms in coupon.)

Free Trial First—Then Only \$1⁰⁰ Down

THESE wonderful New Edison Diamond Amberolas—Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus Reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records sent to you on *absolutely free* trial. These records are included—your choice of either outfit. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities, side-splitting minstrel shows, Grand Opera and Comic Vaudeville. Try it first and convince yourself of the superiority of Mr. Edison's great masterpiece.

An Astounding Offer!

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only \$1. Pay the balance for the complete outfit in small monthly payments. (See terms in coupon below.) *Send no money*—just fill out the coupon below and send it to us at once. We will send either of these complete outfits immediately.

Balance in Small Monthly Payments

Think of it—a \$1 payment and a few dollars a month to get this outfit of Mr. Edison's new Amberola. The *finest* and *best* that money can buy at much less than the price at which imitations are offered. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. No money down, no C. O. D. You pay us nothing on the instrument or records unless you decide to keep the outfit.

Order From This Page

Of course, we do *not* want to ship an outfit to a person who can not afford to at least pay on easy payments (and when you get a free trial it must be understood that you can *afford* to keep it.) Yet, no one is *under any obligations* to keep an outfit if it is not entirely satisfactory. If it is not just what you want for your home, return it *at our expense*; *you*, not we, must judge what the Edison phonograph means to you and we accept your decision cheerfully and without question. **ACT NOW.**

Complete Stock of Foreign Records: Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Finnish, Bohemian, Russian, Hungarian, German
No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors

311 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario

Dept. 918,

338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada

U. S. Offices: Edison Block, Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my home on free trial. Send me the outfit I have checked below. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price direct from you on special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make the monthly payments thereafter of (check the square below to the left of outfit which you wish to have us ship). The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. This offer is not open to anyone under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

☐ **Outfit No. 72** \$6.00 for 11 months and \$5.80 for the 12th month. Complete price with 12 records \$72.50.

☐ **Outfit No. 89** \$7.00 for 12 months and \$4.00 for the 13th month. Complete price with 12 records \$89.00.

My name _____ Address or R. F. D. No. _____

City _____ State _____ Ship by _____ Express _____

Shipping Point _____ Ship by _____ Occupation _____

Age _____ Married or single _____ If steadily employed at a salary please state _____

How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity _____ If there is any possibility of changing your address _____

during the next year, what will be your next address _____ \$ _____